The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Quiet Sunday at Washington.

THE REBELS OUT OF SIGHT.

Another Grand Review to be Held on Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH REALLY DEAD,

Gen. Fremont's Charges and Specifications Against Col. Blair.

Other Documentary History of Great Interest.

Nothing Known of the Whereabouts of Price.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Buckner to Join Polk for an Attack on Paducah.

Apprehensions of an Attack on New-Orleans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

THE SPANISH MOVEMENT AGAINST MEXICO.

Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer *Karnak*. The Spanish war-steamer *Leone* was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico, that advices of the *ultimatum* of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Captain-General of Cuba.

In the meantime, an expedition is being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under the pretext of sending it to St. Domingo. A good deal of precaution is exercised by the Cuban authorities relative to the general plan and extent of the expedition. It will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men. Much of the material is being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. The expedition will be ready to start the latter part of next month. It will be commanded by Gens. GASSNETE and ECHERERIA, formerly under Gen. CONCHA, and well known in Cuba. It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but the advices to which I have access state definitely that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as cooperate with their fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled some fine morning by the extent of this movement, and the end it has in view. The regulation of Mexico is one of least important objects. It squints further s.

THE CASE OF LANAHAN.

I understand that the Administration has undertaken a strange operation. It will be recollected that about two weeks ago, a private named LANAHAN, belonging to one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, shot the Major of his regiment, because he had ordered him to be arrested. Gen. BANKS instituted a Court-martial, which tried LANAHAN, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hung. The finding of the Court-martial was sent to the President for approval. After a long time for consideration, the Administration has decided that Gen. BANKS had no authority to institute a Court-martial, disapproved the finding of the Court, and then ordered that the verdict be set aside, and LANAHAN be handed over to the civil authorities for trial on a charge of murder. It is a little strange that such an order should be given, when it is a matter of fact that the civil authorities have been entirely superseded by the military authority in the district occupied by Gen. BANKS' column. The guilt of LANAHAN was undisputed, and there was no provocation for his act.

REFUSAL TO PURCHASE ARMS.

Considerable indignation is being expressed at the action of the Ordnance Department in refusing to purchase arms for our troops. The Department insists upon purchasing at prices which ruled twelve months ago, or else it will not purchase. In the meantime thousands of men are waiting for arms, the expense of maintaing whom for three days is generally more than equal to the difference in the price of arms. Penny wise and pound foolish, is it not?

GEN. FREMONT NOT TO BE REMOVED.

There was no truth in the story told by the *Herald* that Gen. FREMONT was to be removed. It was manufactured out of whole cloth, the wish being father to the thought.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

There is to be a grand review on Tuesday, by Gen. McCLELLAN, of artillery and cavalry. It will be one of the largest displays of these two branches of the service that has ever been seen on this Continent. There will be more cannon, more horses, more Generals, more Colonels and Majors, than we have ever congregated at one review. After this review we shall be prepared for another review.

CONTROLLING ENLISTMENTS.

The matter of controlling the enlistment of men is making considerable trouble. The Government wants thet roops, and the Governors of the States want to job the arming, equipping, &c. The men hesitate choosing between these two stools, and so the recruits do not come forward. A little more time will be given to the Governors to get troops forward, and then the Government will return to the system that brought forward the men so rapidly after the battle of Bull Run. It will accept companies and regiments directly, without the circumlocution and distraction of the State interposition. Had the Government never departed from this system, we should have now at least 100,000 more men in the field, and the Government never wanted men more than it does now.

REMONSTRANCES FROM THE WEST.

A large number of prominent individuals from the West are in Washington, remonstrating indignantly against the action of the Government in ordering troops from the West to Washington. They complain that the Department of the Potomac has absorbed the entire resources of the country, both of men and materials.

NO PROSPECT OF AN ADVANCE.

There is no prospect of an immediate advance of the Army of the Potomac. Reports from BANKS' column, received at a late hour to-night, represent everything as quiet. The rebels won't, and we won't.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, dated "Aspinwall, Sept. 25," in which he states that he has been cruising on the Coast of Yucatan, but had obtained no information either of the *Sumter* or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos. The *Sumter*, it was said, endeavored to procure coal at Demerara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Pararamibo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman. Commander SCOTT says, Capt. SEMMES is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that, therefore, he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the *Sumter* has taken several prizes under the British flag, and decoyed others under our own with the Union down. This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen. The *Abby Bradford*, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the *Sumter*, the crew of which numbers 64 men, in a disorganized condition. Several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER FANNY.

The following statement of the Master of the Army transport *Fanny* gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels: She was dispatched by Col. HAWKINS, with clothing, ammunition, provisions, etc., to Chiamacomica, for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the *Fanny* was received at Hatteras, Col. HAWKINS called upon the commanding naval officer in those waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening, when information was received from that quarter.

STATEMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE FANNY.

HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 1.

I left in the steamer *Fanny* at 6 A. M. for Chiamacomica, or Logger-Head Inlet, arriving there at 1 P.M. We anchored in about eight feet of water, and waited there two hours and a half before we got communication from shore. They then fetched a flat-boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off and got about two-thirds of the way on shore, we saw a steamboat to westward about 4 P. M., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared, steering directly for us. The first one stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Capt. HART, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, suggested to us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Capt. HART forbid them to throw any more overboard. He likewise requested the Sergeant, which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners.

Capt. HART then suggested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the *Fanny*, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion, they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats to have got everything on shore from the *Fanny*, if sufficient boats had been employed in the transportation of the stores, so that we could have destroyed the *Fanny* before she should have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

We left there about 6 P. M., in a canoe, and arrived here about 7 A. M. on the 2d inst.

(Signed) J. H. MORRISON,
Master of the steamer *Fanny*.

It is probable that the capture of the steamer was effected through the treachery of the commander. They had four hours' notice of the premeditated attack, and could have escaped and destroyed the vessel and her cargo, but they preferred to surrender.

THE REBELS TRYING THEIR GUNS.

On Saturday afternoon the rebels brought down some guns to within about a mile of Falls Church and fired several shots at our troops. The balls, fell short. CARLISLE'S Battery was brought up, and fired two shots, and the rebels withdrew their guns and went over the hills and a great way off.

GEN. KEYES FIRED UPON.

Yesterday at sundown, Gen. KEYES drove out to the village of Falls Church. He was accompanied by one of his staff and two orderlies. The party were fired on from a battery located in the woods on the Dirt Road, leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court-house. One of the shots struck within twenty yards of the General. The other three were out of range. The rebels were replied to by two shots from a Parrott gun on Munson's Hill. Nobody is believed to have been hurt on either side.

EXCITING BUT DANGEROUS.

The pickets in the neighborhood of Annondale amuse themselves in firing at each other, but without effect. Nobody had been hit on either side, but it is exceedingly exciting, so much so that our men disobey orders rather than forego an opportunity.

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY.

All was exceedingly quiet along the lines, today—more quiet than on any preceding Sunday since the occupation of the west bank of the Potomac.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

THOS. HAWKINS, a private in Company A, Capt. BLEAKELEY, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, was accidentally shot at Fort Lyon on Friday afternoon last, by a pistol in the hands of a bugler of an adjoining regiment. The bugler, an old friend of HAWKINS', was examining his pistol with a view to purchasing it. He asked if it was loaded, and being assured by HAWKINS it was not, snapped it, the pistol going off, and the ball entering immediately above the eye. HAWKINS survived about one hour after the accident. Yesterday his remains were forwarded to Peekskill, Company A of his regiment and the brass band of the Fifth Maine accompanying them as far as Alexandria. HAWKINS was greatly esteemed.

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE REBELS.

The rebels have established a new route between this city and their friends of the rebel States. They go from here to Baltimore, and thence into Virginia.

A DISHONEST COMMISSARY.

It was a mistake on Saturday to say that the Government officer whose honesty was impugned was a quartermaster. It was a leading commissary, and the statements made in reference to his manner of doing the public business are so distinct that they demand the prompt and decided action of the authorities. It is certain that the Government has been badly swindled, and probable that the Commissary is a party to frauds that have been perpetrated. An effort will be made to bring about an investigation.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The Government has reliable information that the steamship *Bermuda*, loaded with arms and ammunition, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the port of Savannah. The rebels purchased her in England at a cost of $300,000, loaded her with munitions of war, and sent her to Savannah, or any other port that she might find it feasible to enter. She is a new boat, and one of the finest vessels afloat.

GEN. M'COOK GOING TO KENTUCKY.

Brigadier-Gen. McCOOK will leave here tomorrow, having been ordered to report himself to the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland. His brigade will include the First Ohio Regiment, of which he was formerly the Colonel.

The General who is to relieve Gen. ANDERSON is W. T. SHERMAN, brother of the Senator of that name.

COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, has appointed Capt. HAYMAN, United States Army, to be Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of that State. Lieut.-Col. BURKE was elected to succeed Col. McCUNN, who was ordered from Washington. A committee, consisting of the senior Captains of the regiment, have, in the name of the regiment, waited upon Gen. McCLENNAN, asking him to confirm their choice of a Colonency, a request with which he will probably comply. The objection is not to Capt. HAYMAN, but to the interference of Gov. MORGAN, and besides the regiment claim the right to make their own selection.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT OVERRUN.

The War Department is overrun by applicants for offices and contracts, and the Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to subserve personal ends. The Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood that there are NO vacancies of Paymasters, Quartermasters or Commissaries, in his gift, nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made, excepting in the regular course of promotion. When a Second Lieutenancy is thus vacated, the place will be filled by appointment from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, &c., are made respectively by the Quartermaster-General and the Chief of Ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applications for appointment as Acting Quartermasters and Master's Mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing, and not in person. The War Department can furnish the Revised Army Regulations only to the officers of the Army, and not to Members of Congress and other applicants.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Pennsylvania politicians swarm through the hotels. They come prepared with the tickets, handbills, solicitations, &c., &c., incident to an election. Measures will probably be taken by the military authorities to prevent the desecration of the camps by the introduction of the demoralizing influence of politics and politicians.

BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.

The Adams Express Company will transport to the nearest Quartermaster, free of charge, all the blankets, &c., which patriotic citizens may present to the Army of the United States, in accordance with the invitation of Quartermaster MEIGS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An observatory has been erected on Upton's House, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the advanced guard of the rebel Army.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN having completely recovered from his wound, has been assigned to the command of a division.

The Kentucky Cavalry, formerly under the command of Col. YOUNG, is to be known hereafter as the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania. Lieut.-Col. OWENS, there is little or no doubt, will be appointed to the chief command.

Pennsylvania politicians continue to arrive. They have not all succeeded, however, in crossing the Potomac for the purpose of electioneering.

Every facility has been offered by the military authorities to the Sheriffs deputized, who are intrusted with the delivery of blank returns for Tuesday's election.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

RUMORS OF AN ADVANCE.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

A gentleman who came from near Poolesville last evening states he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edward's Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river.

Rumors are current that Gen. STONE will shortly lead our advance across the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for desertion by the General Court-martial; but from the evidence it appeared that he was on his return to his regiment when arrested, and he was overtaken by liquor, causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the Court, therefore, unanimously recommended him to mercy. Upon his solemn promise never to drink any intoxicating liquors, Gen. BANKS commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of $5 per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated, yesterday, that the rebels had fired into and sunk a canal boat, conveying heavy baggage for a brigade stationed on the Upper Potomac.

The Potomac is now passable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have a largely augmented force in the vicinity of Leesburgh, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that in the first demonstration by our forces, they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the junction. No apprehension is felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 6.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the assassination of Col. KNIPE, of the Pennsylvania Forty-sixth Regiment, or the attempted murder or execution of the murderer LANAHAN.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH REALLY KILLED AT WILSON'S CREEK.

ROLLA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"From information received from the Southwest, there are about 11,000 armed rebels scattered over the Southwestern part of this State, including between 6,000 and 7,000 men at Camp Walker, in Arkansas, eight miles below Missouri line, under command of Young BEN McCULLOCH.

Major WRIGHT, of the Home Guards, furnishes the following statement:

A physician well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday evening. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. SNELL, McCULLOCH'S Army Surgeon. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of Springfield BEN McCULLOCH was shot through the hip, and a glance of a ball also struck him in the forehead.

Soon after making his report of the battle, McCULLOCH, with the Texas forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died of his wounds. Before he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State.

His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to TEXAS. His death was concealed even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate on the prestige of his name. His son, BEN McCULLOCH, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception.

Maj. WRIGHT, who is an old acquaintance of McCULLOCH, having, as late as the Winter before last, ranged with him 150 miles up the Colorado River, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received here by Mrs. CRAWFORD from her husband, Col. CRAWFORD, of Gen. PRICE'S Army, stating that the latter was hemmed in, and occupying a critical position, and urging the immediate removal of his property to the South.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 4.

The following is taken from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

Thirty-five of our wounded arrived here from Springfield yesterday. Three ambulances left this morning, and others will start to-morrow for that place, to bring away more of the wounded, about one hundred of whom still remain there.

Letters received here from the Southwest say that many of the wealthy and most prominent citizens in that region are moving their families and effects to the South.

Capt. ASA G. SMITH, at the head of some 1,500 men, is punishing Secessionists in Barry and Stone Counties.

Mrs. JOHN S. PHELPS, who was so active in her attentions to our wounded soldiers after the battle of Springfield, is very ill of typhoid fever.

One hundred of the soldiers wounded in the siege of Lexington arrived here to-night.

JOHN GULLET, State Senator from Lawrence County, who was arrested here by order of Gen. HUNTER, has been released on parole, but is not permitted to leave town.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Charges and Specifications against Col. Blair—Mrs. Fremont's Letter to President Lincoln—The President's Reply—Gen. Fremont's Demand for Col. Blair's Letter—Postmaster Blair's Answer—The Letter of Col. Blair about Gen. Fremont, &c.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-Gen. FREMONT, Commander of the Western Division of the Army, and Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, (Light Artillery.) The letter of Col. BLAIR to Judge BLAIR, his brother, and Postmaster-General, was immediately brought before the President and the Cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of Gen. FREMONT, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present—the President and a majority of the Cabinet being unqualifiedly adverse to the removal.

Mrs. FREMONT, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Col. BLAIR'S attack on Gen. FREMONT, and immediately wrote to the President, requesting a copy of Col. B's letter. The President declined to furnish Col. BLAIR'S letters, and in the same letter disclaimed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. FREMONT Gen. FREMONT then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Col. BLAIR'S letter, and through Judge MONTGOMERY BLAIR the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to Cen. FREMONT, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Col. BLAIR, at the request of the Postmaster-General, but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson Barracks, awaiting the examination before a Court-martial. The charges and specifications by Gen. FREMONT, with all the accompanying correspondence, we give below:

FIRST CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—That said Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, who was then the Commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—assailing his public character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said BLAIR used his position as a member of the military household of the Commanding General to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification—That said Col. BLAIR made secret charges against his said Commanding General in a letter which he wrote on the 1st day of September, 1861, to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster-General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made not to the Secretary of War or to the Commander-in Chief of the Army, but to the Postmaster-General, his brother, thus using his family relations with the Cabinet to get secret, insidious, unsustained and ungrntlemanly charges against said Commanding General before the President of the United States; his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a Commissioner to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by, and to consist in part of, the brother of said Col. BLAIR, the accuser.

That said vexatious and harrassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part, disturb the President's confidence in said Commanding General, and the administration of affairs in said Western Department.

That said Col. BLAIR'S course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said Military Department.

Third Specification—That said Col. BLAIR wrote said letters to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity for defence.

CHARGE SECOND—That said Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, while acting as the Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the Army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote and carried, to be published over his own signature, in the Missouri *Democrat*, an article on the subject of said BLAIR'S arrest, to answer the charges preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viv.: "I assure you [meaning the editor of said newspaper,] whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb proclaims another origin;" which said article was written and published by said BLAIR for the purpose of and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major-General.

Second Specification—That said BLAIR, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote, and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the City of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz.: "I reply that I never asked Gen. FREMONT a personal favor that he did not grant immediatelp. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Col. BLAIR to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, are hereto appended, and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Mrs. FREMONT'S note to the President, (marked A;) second, Mrs. FREMONT'S note to the President, (marked B;) third, the President's letter to Mrs. FREMONT, (marked C:) fourth, Gen. FREMONT'S telegram to the President, (marked D;) fifth, MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S telegram to Gen. FREMONT, (marked E.)

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States:

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster-General BLAIR, containing certain statements respecting Gen. FREMONT and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. BLAIR, that on that letter you sent Postmaster-General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. FREMONT, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

[Signed,] JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. FREMONT begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. FREMONT'S letter can be given her without much further delay. Mrs. FREMONT is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1861.

MRS. GEN. FREMONT—*My Dear Madam:* Your two letters, of to-day, are before me. I answered the letter you bore me from Gen. FREMONT, on yesterday, and, not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. BLAIR, to say that I sent Postmaster-General BLAIR to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster-General BLAIR did go with my approbation, to see and converse with Gen. FREMONT as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or ihtegrity of Gen. FREMONT, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

SEPT. 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. FREMONT, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1861.

Gen. Fremont, Major-General Commanding:

I will send FRANK'S letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public. (Signed) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge GAMBLE, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State, as well as in the South. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach FREMONT, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis, and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCULLOCH and PILLOW. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste, to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh, for one hour of our dead LYON. Many have been disposed to blame FREMONT for not sending reinforcements to LYON, and thus averting the calamities brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is very certain that if he had sent the reinforcements to LYON that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, LYON would have driven McCULLOCH from the State. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but I am disposed to believe that the movement by McCULLOCH and PILLOW were intended to be simultaneous and coöperate, but LYON should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate; and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say, if FREMONT acted then as he does now, (I was away, and cannot speak on that head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same, or one-half of the regiments, had been sent to LYON, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are fast becoming public opinion here, and I think the Government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that FREMONT was to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the Commanding General. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith so to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the camps round and about St. Louis. It is a rehersal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manass, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to FREMONT'S attention, but he put it aside by saying that it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops and keep them out of the whisky shops! I know that you and I are both in some sort responsible for FREMONT'S appointment, and for his being placed in command of this Department, and, therefore, I feel another and additional motive to speak out openly about these matters. My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better.

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the Government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them—then you can burn this paper, and say that I am an *alarmist*; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. *They have not been taken*, and either the Government has failed to support FREMONT as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession increasing, Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garrisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if any thing comes to restore my confidence in FREMONT. I am well—better than I have been for eight months. Yours, affectionately,

[Signed] FRANK P. BLAIR.

FREMONT'S CHARGES AGAINST COL. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gen. FREMONT'S charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR, including Col. BLAIR'S letter to Postmaster-General BLAIR, are published in this morning's *Democrat*.

Col. BLAIR was arrested the second time for writing the letter which he addressed to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, after he was released by Gen. FREMONT, and because he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment, then, on its march to the battle field, when ordered by his Commander.

Gen. SCOTT'S release of Col. BLAIR is understood to be peremptory until such time as the charges are made against him.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Capt. MCKENZER, Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, has received a dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, stating that the charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR, published in the *Democrat*, yesterday, received publicity without his knowledge or sanction; that he has telegraphed the President and Gen. SCOTT that the act was his unqualified disapproval, and requesting Capt. MCKENZER to investigate the violation of his confidence and interference with his papers, that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow morning, will exonerate Gen. FREMONT from any knowledge of, or consent to, the publication of the charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

A full battery of iron six-pounders have been presented by wealthy citizens to the Home Guards of Leavenworth. They were cast in this city, and are superior to the finest made in the State.

After the fall at Lexington, Gen. STURGIS made a requisition upon Major-Gen. STONE of the Kansas Militia to call out the militia of the Eastern counties of Kansas.

The people responded heartily to the call, and poured into Wyandotte in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service for thirty days, and now compose part of Gen. STURGIS'S command at Kansas City.

The Second Kansas Regiment, under Maj. CLOUD, is also at Kansas City; Capt. MITCHELL, the Commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds, received in the Battle of Springfield.

Nine regiments, most of which are full, and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by Kansas for the war.

In addition to this we have twice responded to the call of the authorities, and furnished thirty-day men whenever danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now well drilled and ready to fight, if occasion requires.

Major PRINCE is still the Commander of the post of Fort Leavenworth, and is prosecuting with vigor the work of strengthening and fortifying his position. A long line of earthworks and intrenchments have been thrown up on the west side of Fort Leavenworth. The river side is protected by pickets and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the fort by surprise is now out of the question.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 6.

News has reached here that about two weeks ago JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee nation, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him, and declared for the Union.

READ, an influential half-breed, and leader of the rebel party, had raised the standard of revolt, and had a skirmish near Talequah with Ross' body-guard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflicts with the recently published accounts from the Cherokee nation, but an active Government scout, thoroughly acquainted with matters in the Southwest, pronounces it reliable.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

BUCKNER AND POLK TO ATTACK PADUCAH.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

It is conjectured that Gen. BUCKNER, with 5,000 men, has gone to join Gen. POLK, and make a joint attack on Paducah.

A rebel attempting to shoot a picket at Gen. SHERMAN'S camp, was arrested at Muldaraugh's Hill, and will be tried by a military commissioner to-morrow.

Hon. JAMES F. BUCKNER, a leading man of Christian County, endeavoring to escape, was taken by the Kentucky rebels and carried into Tennessee, the remaining 20 escaping.

HUGH CURRY, and three others, accused of treason, were brought here to-night from Salt River.

The City Council last night passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to bring before them all officers suspected of disloyalty for examination.

Jas. Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Quigley, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. S. Ewing and Jas Speed were yesterday elected Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A reliable informant, from New-Orleans, says the National forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandlier, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for 10,000 to 12,000 troops.

Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New-Orleans premature, but says the National forces can take that city in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 30th say that the Governor of Louisiana had ordered all stores to be closed at 2 o'clock of each afternoon, and that all persons capable of bearing arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day.

An attack from the National fleet being considered imminent, the rebels had planted columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New-Orleans, and at Englishtown, below the city.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

No letters have been received from Fortress Monroe, to-day.

The Old Point boat brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels.

Col. DE VALIVER, the instructor of Col. ELLSWORTH, who was taken prisoner by Ex-Gov. WISE, in Western Virginia, came up in the boat, having escaped from prison, and made his way along the James River to Newport's News. He escaped along with 12 others, who were arrested and taken back; he alone, by disguising himself, and affecting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James River three times, and, after much suffering, and being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport's News. He describes the suffering of the prisoners as great, and their treatment as barbarous, one of them having been shot from the street by a woman.

He has gone to Washington, with much important information, gleaned on his journey down the James River.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Gen. WOOL arrived here Saturday P. M., and left immediately in the boat for Old Point.

THE TENTH MAINE FOR LONG ISLAND.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Tenth Maine Regiment, Col. BEAL, passed through Boston to-day, and left for the encampment on Long Island.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL—A Journal of the Laws of Health and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Pp. 500—vols. 9 and 10. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House.

It is frequently spoken of as something to surprise one that a physician and surgeon, in the midst of the most active professional employment, should find time to be a prolific and profitable writer on the various topics that fill this journal. But there should be no surprise about it. It is a fact, that the more a man does, within natural bounds, the more he is capable of doing. The more practice a man has, the more skillful he becomes in his practice. The more he studies and writes about his profession, (it is Lord BACON who truly says that "writing makes the perfect man,") the more competent he becomes to deal dispatchfully and successfully with every new case brought under his consideration. Dr. DIXON has been known many years as one of our most successful operative surgeons, whose precision and skill in delicate and dangerous cases have given him a reputation not confined to the United States. He is also known as an entertaining and instructive writer on almost every subject touching the well-being of man's body and mind, resulting from individual habits and the organization of society. It is because of the scope and deeply moving interest of these subjects that the *Scalpel*, published by Dr. DIXON, periodically, we may say fitfully, through a period of eleven years, has the thrilling interest of a novel, and often reminds one of the graphic pages from the *Diary of a London Physician*. Indeed, a well-known publisher of this City, seizing with true business tact on the example of that well known work, has already published a volume, beautifully illustrated by DARLEY, from the ample pages of Dr. DIXON'S work, entitled *Scenes in the Practice of a New-York Surgeon*, which is held by some to more than rival that celebrated book. Be that, however, as the reader of both books may determine. We propose to speak of the *Scalpel* in its more comprehensive character—that of a teacher of the laws of health. It is here that Dr. DIXON is peculiarly forcible, and takes high ground toward his profession.

It is often wondered at that the medical world should be torn by such violent dissensions. The feuds of physicians are among the most embittered and unrelenting that mar society. The only quarrels that rival them in heat and acrimony are the quarrels of the religious sects. There should be no wonder, however, in either case. Dogmatism is always found in exact proportion to man's ignorance. The further any department of human inquiry is removed from the region of exact sciences, the more self-sufficient and intolerant do professors become. We never hear of mathematicians quarreling over the quantity of the three angles contained in a triangle, nor the properties of the parabola; nor of astronomers differing in regard to the revolution of planets. But leave a margin of doubt, and then dogmatism begins.

The grand facts of life and death we know well enough; but how life is to be protracted and saved when threatened by death is an occult science known only in part to the earnest investigator of its laws. The daily experience of every intelligent physician teaches him that he is at best but a feeble waiter upon Nature, helpless as a child to contend against the under-tow of death when it has fairly set out, bearing its victim towards the shoreless sea of eternity. And, now and then, as if thoroughly to confound not only individual presumption, but the combined learning and experience of the world, a pestilence stalks abroad on the earth, and reduces patients and physicians to one common level of helplessness, despair and death. Where was the dogmatism of the "schools," and the "authorities," when the Asiatic cholera last decimated the nations? Which of them discovered the cure?

But because Therapeutics is not to be classed with the exact sciences—because ignorance and error must ever mark the career of the most skillful medical men—it must not be understood that science is of no avail to a physician, and that a fool is as likely to save life as a wise man. On the contrary, it would be a crowning blessing to humanity were a censorship, as thorough as ever expelled lovers of freedom from Austria, set in operation in the United States to expel the murderous quacks that traffic in the health and lives of men. There is no Government in the world in which medical murder is so frequent and easy as in ours. Let a man come from the rural districts to New-York City in search of a physician, and, if unadvised before leaving home, he will be far more likely to get into an honest hotel by giving himself up to the "runners" than he will be to fall into the hands of a competent medical man by inquiring at random for a physician.

But the evil is apparently without remedy. Who shall form the Board to try and expel the unworthy pretenders to the Healing Art? Shall they be Allopaths, or Homœopaths, or Eclectics, or Hydropaths, or "Herb Doctors"? Each class has its schools, its science, its *formulæ*, and its followers. The Allopaths claim to be the "regular profession"—the legitimate successors of the "Apostles" of Medicine. They feel the pulse and give their pills and potions by "divine right."

In opposition to their claims in this regard come the modern and contrary theorists, the Homœopaths. The question whether a disease is to be cured by attacking the human system with a poison similar to that which produced the disease, or by one that is wholly different, seems a somewhat singular one. Each theory seems built upon the idea of destruction as a means of self-preservation. In either case, it is simply "fighting the devil with fire." It is blowing up the surrounding buildings in order to stay the progress of a conflagration. It is true, this mode of arresting a fire may become indispensable, but it is always the last resort—our resource when all others fail. But in the two great schools of medicine it is made the first step, the foundation-stone, of every curative process, to originate a disease which shall be an offset to the first, and, by a counter-irritation, destroy it. At least such seems to be the dogma of the great body of men who adopt the profession of a physician, whether in one school or the other.

All thinkers will heartily concur in the opinion which intelligent physicians express, that there is more disease and suffering in the world arising from ignorant treatment than would exist if there were no physicians at all to be consulted. Those lending themselves to this creed are not to be ranked enemies of the medical profession. They are invariably its sincere admirers and supporters, when espoused by men of genius, and pursued with enlightened zeal and philanthropy. We care nothing for the "schools," but everything for the individual physician who, as an honest seeker after truth, is above all schools, and is gathering and storing the knowledge out of which schools grow. The editor of the *Scalpel* is classed with the "regular profession." He fulfilled a laborious curriculum of study, under the most dissimilar and brilliant men of their day, such as Dr. VALENTINE MOTT and the brilliant GEORGE MCCARTNEY BUSHE, making surgery his specialty, and preparing plates, when a student, for publication, from his own dissections, which have become standard illustrations. He approaches his profession through the careful study that the "old school" prescribes; and that he regards with just reverence the achievements and fame of the many brilliant men who have given their lives and labors to the cure of disease, his pages bear ample witness. He has resisted as sturdily as the most dogmatic of "regulars" the intrusion of mountebanks and ignoramuses into a profession requiring exalted scientific attainments. But he has never found place among the "regulars" because he has punished in the *Scalpel* the ignorant and dogmatic pretenders among them as unsparingly as he ever punished the other quacks that infest society. He has been in constant rebellion against the "schools" and the "authorities." The Schools, according to his argument, generalise and have their *formulæ*. They label diseases and have their cures carefully written down in the language of the Materia Medica and Pathology. This makes the practice of physic easy. It spares the Doctors annually spawned forth from the schools much anxious thought. It places all the dunces on an equal footing with all the men of genius and study. All cure alike, by the books; or, what is more nearly correct, all kill alike by the "authorities;" but as they make common cause, who can punish by accusing and convicting of error?

Dr. DIXON is one who saw what a terrible crime against science and humanity it was, to try to treat the ever-changing, ever-varying diseases of mankind by the unbroken rote of the books; and he has published the *Scalpel* to awaken the profession and the people to the duty of progress in the curative art. In his pages, which are original, entertaining, genial, sarcastic and pathetic by turns, Dr. D. takes a stand with those great disciples of science, Dr. JOHN FORBES, MAGENDIE, BECK, and the distinguished STOKES of Dublin. His motto, inscribed on the cover of his journal, embodies the entire philosophy of medicine:

"Nature is ever busy, by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, light, food, water, exercise and sleep. Their use is directed by *instinct*, and that man is most worthy the name of physician who most reveres its unerring laws."

Dr. D. has denounced "schools" and "authorities"—not because they are schools and authorities, but because too frequently they cloak error under their mantles, and substitute the self-sufficiency of "professors" for the infallible deductions of experience. Very possibly he is not always right. No man is infallible. But the principle he advocates is right, viz., that age sanctifies no error; and that no "authority" is above truth. Every case of disease in an intelligent physician's hands must be treated as a specialty, for it is exactly like no other case in the world. The books may give light; authorities may lend aid; but no rule for cure can be applied. And the medical man who goes by rule and the books only, is a homicide and not a physician. This is a shocking theory to dullness; and, consequently, its author has many assailants. But he has reason and history to sustain him: GALILEO was condemned by the "authorities," for announcing the rotation of planets round the Sun; HARVEY was ridiculed by the "schools" for discovering the circulation of the blood; JENNER was anathematized by the "authorities" for giving to men the boon of vaccination. The schools and the authorities have had the worst of it in their struggles against the progress of science.

While condemning the theory of Homœopathy, Dr. D. has preserved a singular respect among its scientific adherents. Some year or so ago, a Professor of a Homœopathic Institution in a leading Western City, came to Dr. DIXON for a delicate surgical operation on the eye, which had baffled many experts. Dr. D. was triumphantly successful. And the College whose Professor had been so signally relieved, voted Dr. D. a *diploma*. This tribute from the disciples of HAHNEMANN, he received as a true gentleman should, and considers it one of the best trophies of his practice. It is a conquest of science over prejudice. Dr. DIXON exhibits this parchment, with much good humor, to his brethren of the "Old School" as evidence of his good standing with the Homœpaths.

The *Scalpel* has been published now for eleven years. It has received the highest commendations from the London *Lancet* and other leading medical journals in Europe and in this country. It presents a vast mine of practical knowledge on every conceivable subject connected with man's health and well-being. So far from teaching a man how to get well when he is sick, it essays a far more practicable and important task, it tries to teach him how *not* to get sick. It leans somewhat to the Chinese system, which pays a Doctor while the man is well, but stops the pay when he falls sick. It has chapters on Food, ("pork and potatoes;") on Exercise, (that crush the cruelties of the gymnasium;) on Ventilation, (that shut out September's night air;) on Butchers, (who get well "cut up;") on boarding-houses; on lager beer and tobacco; on the physiological education of children, elaborate cases of interest in practice, with their surgical treatment; descriptions of surgical instruments, many of them his own invention, and adopted here and in Europe. In short, it is a medley of science and popular information, unlike anything else in American literature, and for which nothing can be substituted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plan of publication which Mr. PUTNAM has adopted in issuing his National Edition of Irving's works, places us in a position of peculiar and regularly recurring embarrassment. With the first of each month a new volume comes as punctually as the new moon. As a matter of course, the publisher expects that something shall be said in praise of his pets, without considering the difficulty of well-speaking when the vocabulary of praise is exhausted. It would be excessively stupid to be forever saying the same thing. After having a dozen times said that the paper is of the purest, the binding of the best, and that the whole is a wonderful achievement of American art, it is really very difficult to say anything more or to write anything new. To expatiate on the literary merits of the works would be to convict one's self of an immaturity difficult for the world at large to imagine, and painful in the extreme for the sensitive mind to acknowledge. Travelers on the Hudson now-a-days do not think it necessary to say much about the scenery to their companions on deck, nor do they, except in the case of a few misguided and inexperienced Englishmen, think it necessary to write long descriptive letters to their friends. Somewhat thus, in reading *The Sketch Book* or *Bracebridge Hall*, one gathers the beauties to his heart in silence and folds them there, confident that the world will know he has found treasures though he do not proclaim the fact aloud. To close the book with an enthusiastic emphasis, and nod and wink at all around in a rapture of delight, would be an act of self-stultification not to be permitted by judicious friends. Hereafter, beyond chronicling the advent of each volume, we shall say little further in praise of this National Edition, though we may here add, in addition to the truism that IRVING'S works are something that no well-ordered library can be without, our own hearty conviction that for the edition now in course of publication every well-balanced and properly-posted shelf will particularly pine. The volume with which Mr. PUTNAM furnishes us this month is christened *Astoria*.

—To the HARPERS, who are ever first and foremost in furnishing the American public with reprints of the best English novels, we are now indebted for *The Silver Cord*, by SHIRLEY BROOKS, one of the most spirited stories of the day. During its publication in serial form, thousands hung upon this *silver cord* from one month's end to another with the intensest delight. That state of suspense is now happily ended, and the end of the story is in view. So artfully is the plot constructed, that we venture to say that few who followed its progress were able to anticipate the *dénouement* until it flashed upon them. The author delights in dramatic action, and seems to take a special pleasure in continually sending his readers off on a wrong scent, to return, if a common but expressive phrase is permissible, with their noses burnt. It is very seldom indeed that an author sums up the purpose of his work truthfully but this SHIRLEY BROOKS does when he calls his new novel a "story of man's wickedness and woman's weakness; of false love that brought ruin, of true love that lived through the storm." There is a slight suspicion of *veal*, as the Country Parson would say, in the foregoing autorial declaration, but it is truthful. *The Silver Cord* is published by the HARPERS in the usual delightful style of their embalmment of good stories, and by a neat commingling of æsthetics with the necessities of the trade, the artists of Franklin-square have penciled the back of the book with silver.

—*First Lessons in Greek* is the title of a Companion Book to HADLEY'S Grammar, by JAMES MORRIS WHITON, published by D. APPLETON & Co. The object of the author is to speedily introduce the rapid learner to the Classic authors, and he has certainly chosen means well adapted to the purpose. His book will familiarize the learner with the principal features of the language, and at so little expense of labor and tedious plodding as to well merit being called a short cut to the Classics.

—The American Tract Society do not at all weary in their "work of well doing," but continue to furnish tracts and larger works of religious interest with most marvelous rapidity. Their publications intended for camp use are timely, and will furnish an agreeable and judicious variety to the soldier's creed of believing supremely in his Commander-in-Chief, and acknowledging no other commandments than those contained in the multitudinous articles of war.

—*Asaph, or The Choir Book*; A Collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Societies, and Conventions, and Social and Religious Assemblies, by LOWELL MASON, MRS. DOE, and WILLIAM MASON, is published by MASON BROTHERS, of this City. In the preface of this book we are introduced to a piece of titular information which cannot but be interesting to the general reader. It is as follows: Asaph was a Levite, son of Berechias, eminent as a musician, and one of the leaders or conductors of the choral services established by David, King of Israel. He was also a prophet, or teacher, and poet; twelve of his Psalms bear his name. For many generations his sons followed him in his profession, and became choristers of the temple. Surely the reader must answer affirmatively when the authors ask: Is not the name appropriate as the title of a book of this kind?

MAGAZINES.

—The *Eclectic*, for October, as usual, reflects a great deal of credit upon the careful and discriminative Mr. BIDWELL. Faithful to his charge, and indefatigable with his scissors, he goes the round of the foreign periodicals, culling here and clipping there, until, at a very small cost to both himself and his subscribers, he achieves a compilation of sketches and essays, which have cost unfortunate foreign authors hours of weary brain-labor, and transatlantic publishers very considerable sums of money. Yet Mr. BIDWELL is not at all blameable, since in no other way could the heart of foreign periodical literature be opened to the American reader.

—The *North American Review* for October is before us, but so bulky is it that it is impossible in this space to present more than a summary of its contents. This Review has already won for itself an European reputation, and the present number fully supports it. Among the papers we have a timely essay on the "Life and Character of Charles Albert;" "Law a Perfectible Science;" "The Ansaireeh of Syria;" "Modern Theoretical Astronomy;" "De Tocqueville on the French Revolution:" "Lord Macaulay as an Historian;" "St. Anthony;" "Habeas Corpus and Martial Law," and an exhaustive paper on "Buckle's History of Civilization in England." In addition, this number contains the usual quantity of critical notices of lately published books.

FROM HAVANA.

Anxiety in Regard to American Affairs—The Ship Bamberg Discharging—Prohibition of Fairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

My last letter was dated the 20th. Since then we have been in comparative quiet, awaiting, however, with anxiety, the news of the grand battle, which, according to last advices, was considered imminent. Opinions here are much divided as to the probable result; but it is feared that the battle, after all, will not be a decisive one. In spite of all the reports published in the English papers about the planters here being prepared to emancipate their slaves, I do not think that such a favorable feeling is general, and I now see, from private conversation with several wealthy planters favorable to the North, that the effect of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation makes them look more favorably upon the Southern cause. This sudden emancipation is not to be thought of, for the present at least.

The American ship *Bamberg*, which came into this port, from Liverpool, some three months ago, with arms and other warlike stores for the Southern Confederacy, and has been lying at anchor here all the time, is now being discharged, thanks to the energetic measures taken by Vice-Consul SAVAGE, but I am sorry to say that very few cases of arms have as yet been thrown on the wharf. The immense crowd assembled on the wharf to see the discharge of the vessel was greviously disappointed to see the first and second day nothing but cases of tin plate, crates of crockery, iron pots, &c., when they counted upon seeing rifled cannon, Enfield muskets, &c., and some witty remarks were current about Vice-Consul SAVAGE being in the state of the French saints—very clear eyes, but no sight, mare's nest, &c. The truth, no doubt, is that the arms had been already removed. I shouldn't wonder that the large armament taken by the British schoner *Joseph H. Toone*, which left for New-Orleans the day before yesterday, late in the evening, came out of the *Bamberg*. The register of the *Bamberg*, as well as that of the *A. A. Chapman*, has been taken possession of by the Vice-Consul. Mr. SAVAGE, in obedience to orders received from the North.

I forgot to mention in my last letter a disagreeable occurrence which happened to Mr. MERRY, exchange broker, of this city. He has a very quick way of walking, and entering the Spanish Bank, he passed very suddenly behind the sentinel on station at the door. The soldier turned suddenly around, and struck him with the butt end of his musket; all the fiery passions of the Englishman at finding himself so indignantly treated were aroused, and Mr. MERRY stood up before the sentinel in a threatening attitude. The sentinel was on the point of shooting him, when his officer appeared, and Mr. MERRY, on explaining what happened, and the testimony of the bystanders around, was allowed to leave; but that same afternoon was arrested, and might have fared badly, had it not been for the friendly intervention in his favor with the Captain-General, made by Mr. JOSE MARIA MORALS, and by Mr. J. A. FESSER, two of our first merchants. Mr. MERRY walks into the Spanish Bank now like a Spanish grandee.

The Government has at last been forced to prohibit all sorts of *ferias*, (fairs,) bazaars, &c., as these were held solely for gambling purposes. A fair was to have been held at Jesus del Monte, and the whole army of gamblers, cock-fighters, vagabonds, flaneurs, and the people in general, were preparing to assist at the village on the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month; already several of the houses had been hired for restaurants, gambling-houses, and as much as $500 paid in advance for the use of a house for the three days, when the order of the Government brought down the whole affair, and now the different parties are in dispute whether the money paid ought to be refunded or not. If it has been already spent, as is very possible, only poor people living in the village, it will be a difficult matter to see the *efectivo* back again.

Business here is still very dull; no sugars in first hands, and speculators asking tremendous prices.

Yours, truly, P.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Alarm at Cincinnati—No Danger—Position of the Rebels—Inability to Remain—Character of Kentucky Loyalty—Knoxville and Nashville can be Taken.

THE BEECHES, October, 1861.

The sudden rupture in Kentucky has put the people of Cincinnati into a fever. It has the same effect as a war on the Delaware would have on New-York. As usual in such case, the alarm greatly exceeds the cause. As I never believed it possible to get Kentucky out of the Union, so I have not the least idea that a rebel army can get within a hundred miles of Cincinnati. Yet we have seen so many unexpected events that Cincinnattians think some others, equally unexpected, may happen. So they have got Gen. MITCHELL sent on to defend them, and the Governor to put several regiments of troops within their reach, and supply any number of brass cannon. The regiments are in Camp Dennison, and the General has called on the civic authorities to furnish money for intrenchments. The City Council have responded, and any number of warriors, armed with hoes, spades and pickaxes, have advanced on the neighboring hills, in imitation of BEAUREGARD on the Potomac, to prepare batteries, and have a general preparation for defence. In the meantime, I am glad to find that something else than *defence* is thought of. Before this reaches you, more than twenty regiments of Ohio and Indiana troops will be marching through Kentucky. They are now in rapid march for the field of operations, and have already reached Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, hailed with joy by the loyal Kentuckians, wherever they come. At Paducah and Smithland are large divisions of Illinois troops, closing the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland. Muldooner Hill and all north of Green River are held by the Kentuckians. The large force at Camp Robinson is already moving forward. The Secessionists at Cynthiana and in Owen County are already silenced, and most of them thoroughly converted. The mountaineers of Knox, Whitty, Laurel, Rockcastle, and other counties, are rallying fast to the standard of the Union. In one word, Kentucky, unlike Missouri and Virginia, presents a field in which loyalty has a hardy and vigorous growth, and from which it will be easy to drive the rebel troops. It is true, there are two or three points where the rebels have strong posts. Columbus, to which Bishop POLK marched his army, is a strong point for them, but one merely defensive, for they cannot advance a step while we hold Paducah. Bowling Green is relatively, like Manassas, a good strategic post. It is behind and on a branch of Green River, and at the junction of two railroads, on which troops may be brought up from Tennessee and Mississippi. On the other hand, the nature of the country is not such as to present many obstacles, and it may be safely assumed that superior forces will drive the enemy back. As to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and Cumberland Gap, *that* position will be taken as soon as the troops can march. I have already described the country to you. The Ridge Road will make an excellent way for our army, from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, and that pass will present no serious obstacle. I think, therefore, that unless the rebels are prepared to fight a great Army (which they are not) moving on Bowling Green and the Gap, that they have no chance of holding anything in Kentucky, but Columbus, which they may hold till we are prepared to descend the Mississippi. But, if they cannot stand at the Gap or Bowling Green, what follows? Unquestionably, that we should advance at once on Knoxville and Nashville. What is to prevent it? Nashville is the most exposed town in the South, and nothing can defend it but the ability to defeat our Army in the field. This, I assume, they cannot. I venture to say, in advance, that with the Western troops, there will be no Bull Run. If you look to the troops under LYON, MULLIGAN and ROSECRANS, you will have a correct idea of how they will fight. I know, also, what some seem to forget, that the men of Tennessee and Mississippi will fight well; but, we have the superiority of forces, and will every day make that advantage greater. In Kentucky and East Tennessee, tens of thousands will rush to the field, in order to purge their land of that dark treason which, in the eyes of loyal Kentuckians, is the worst and darkest of human crimes. Kentucky loyalty is not of that flimsy character which votes for the Union today, and enters the rebel Army to-morrow. It will stand fire, and stand for the old Government ship while a plank remains. I once thought so of Tennessee, but, in an evil hour, JOHN BELL went over to the enemy. Alas! How few men love virtue for virtue's sake! How few can say with brave old JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, that "their actions will stand the test of time, of talents, and of human scrutiny." I felt sad when JOHN BELL deserted his country—I felt the words, *et tu Brute!* But he was deluded and perverted by that demon—Slavery—which has poisoned the very blood of all who ever tasted its cup.

When I assume that we shall drive the rebels out of Kentucky and beyond the Tennessee, I also assume that we shall have a *General*—who he is, I know not. I am willing to trust anybody who shows any capacity; but I tell you, in all candor, that there is no point in all our war preparation in which I have so many fears and doubts, as in that one of *generalship*. It is one of the highest qualities of the human mind, and, therefore, a rare one. We have all sorts of men among our Generals, but we have, as yet, exhibited very little military capacity. LYON, whose loss was irreparable, was a military genius. Do you believe, that if LYON had commanded in Missouri, we should have met the reverses of the last month? I think I am safe in saying there were 60,000 men in the Army of Missouri on the 15th of September. We had a month's notice of PRICE'S marching on Lexington, and nothing was done but to scatter several thousand troops in running after a few secession squads in North Missouri. If the idea was to defend St. Louis, I ask first, How was St. Louis in danger? But, I will condemn no man unheard; and in military affairs there is much we cannot know till the entire position and condition of troops has been disclosed. I only say, that I will weave no laurel crowns for those who have *not won them*. I will shout no victory till one is gained. But, if there be a hero-martyr like LYON, I want to assist in raising his monument—I want to present his bright example to the remotest posterity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

The House, yesterday, by 65 to 11, passed a bill, which afterwards passed the Senate, providing that, if the United States Government shall reimburse Kentucky for any expense incurred in repelling the war waged against her, the funds so received shall be applied to meet any sum borrowed by the State for this purpose.

Senator WHITAKER'S joint resolution bearing against BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, passed the Senate yesterday 20 to 5. It requests those faithless fellows to resign their seats in Congress, and, if they decline to comply, the United States Senate to investigate their conduct, and, if found disloyal, to expel them. The House, by 40 to 30, refused a suspension of the rules to consider it! I wonder the Legislature don't declare an entire want of confidence in fellows so manifestly disloyal, and commission to Washington two true men. The United States Senate, the first day of its next session, will expel the miserable recreants and gladly receive the substitutes. J. C. B. and his shadow LAZARUS are doubtless within the enemy's lines. The former, in company with WM. PRESTON, W. E. SIMMS and other "strict neutrals," probably reached Virginia ten days ago. I reckon LAZARUS has found a refuge in LEONIDAS' bosom. The idea of "requesting" them to "resign!"

The Senate, yesterday, by 20 to 4, passed the Pennebaker bill, to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly—many of whom, I am sorry to say, have gone to the enemy's camps under "leaves of absence." By this bill, a recess of the Legislature may be ordered, and a reconvention of both houses, upon any contingency, be ordered by the members in attendance—not by the Governor. I don't wonder the Legislature distrusts the urbane BERIAH, "the son of Alknomah," as the "strictly neutral" Senator GROVER delights to dub his Gubnatorial friend. Senator MARSHALL, of Mason, truly declares that the heavens are not more full of stars than are facts to the mind of proving Gov. MAGOFFIN'S guilt and infidelity to every duty. Why, then, don't he and the rest forthwith put the false and dangerous Executive out of the way? Why?

Mr. PRENTICE, this morning, remarks: "The prominent men of the secession party around us are thoroughly convinced that Kentucky will be in full possession of the Confederates within thirty days. Positive statements are made that both BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER have been reinforced, and are now receiving reinforcements from Virginia, and they may be true. The United States Government should look to this matter at once. We rely upon the United States Government to be vigilant and prompt."

PONTIAC.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Washington Republican.

In a second interview with Mr. HALEY, late of Charleston, he gave us the following additional items of intelligence:

As the cars in which he had taken passage for a land of freedom neared Augusta, he managed to get out, and walked across the bridge from Hamburgh to Augusta, and carelessly sauntered about the town, with his eyes wide open. *He saw no warlike preparations—no forts, no soldiers—and no boats on the Savannah River that had a belligerent appearance.*

At Aiken and Hamburgh, in South Carolina, he saw several hundred citizen soldiers drilling in their *shirt sleeves*, the weather being quite warm, and, instead of guns, they had sticks of wood. It was amusing to see them go through the manual of arms for the musket, and the bayonet exercise was especially edifying—but, as they had no guns, they were doing the best they could. He asked one of the officers why FLOYD didn't send more guns to South Carolina. "Because," said the man, "he wasn't in office long enough."

At Atlanta, Ga., the citizens had arms, and were drilling in large numbers. The military spirit of Atlanta appeared to be aroused, and there was great activity there in the business.

On the cars going to Augusta, there was a large number of sick soldiers from Virginia. Some of them were very ill, and required the constant and careful attention of those who were conducting them home. Several poor fellows, burning with intense fevers, were insane, and their deplorable condition excited the sympathy of all beholders.

It appears that in all the Southern cities funds were raised for the wife of JACKSON, who murdered Col. ELLSWORTH. It is supposed that the amount raised is at least $100,000. In Charleston, persons were deputed to solicit aid from the banks, stores, public offices and private houses, and on their "National Fast day," subscriptions were taken up in all the churches for the benefit of the "Jackson fund." The aggregate sum collected in Charleston was about $20,000.

The work or sugar-house is full of slaves, sent there for punishment, because they do not or cannot get work enough to pay their hire. There is no work for them to do, yet they are whipped because they do not get employment. A short time since four slaves were arrested, and are now in prison, for poisoning the family who owned them. The Charleston slaves are among the most intelligent in all the Southern country. A large proportion read, and lest they should organize rebellion, they are not allowed to hold religious meetings, but are required to attend white churches, which increases their intelligence; and they understand this war better than the poor whites. They believe their day of deliverance has come, and it is supposed that when the time comes for them to act, they will be ready, and strike a blow that will be felt.

Among the persons making their way to the North, with whom Mr. HALEY came in contact, was Mr. WARD, our late Minister to China. *It is supposed that he was on his way to Europe as a Confederate commissioner.*

When he arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., he was obliged to hire a private conveyance to Louisville—there was none to be had—the last carriage had been hired by two police officers of Charleston, (who had been sent after Mr. HALEY and his son,) and by two women, also from Charleston. Mr. WARD was in a hurry, and was sorely troubled lest he should be compelled to walk; but bethinking himself that *money* might overcome the difficulty, he offered each of the four occupants of the carriage $30 each for their seats; they sold out to him, and he started on his mission. He reached Louisville a short time ahead of the Charleston officers; but when they arrived, they immediately informed Gen. ANDERSON of WARD'S movements, and he telegraphed to Cincinnati to have him arrested.

One of the ladies whose seat Mr. WARD bought at Bowling-Green was a genuine Yankee girl, and had been a housekeeper in Charleston. She heard there was danger of being robbed by the rebels, and to preserve her money she procured a belt and placed it as near her heart as she could get it, and then bought a revolver, and bravely determined to use it if occasion required, but she passed safely through without using her pistol or losing her money.

Among the soldiers now at Fort Sumter is JAMES CAHEL, an Irishman, who, a few weeks ago, had the bravery to say that when the Union fleet hove in sight, he intended to spike the guns of the fort. For this expression, Capt. RHETT (son of the editor of the *Mercury*) ordered him to be tied across a gun and whipped—to receive one hundred and twenty-five lashes, well laid on. The soldiers in the fort rebelled against the infliction of this punishment, and so alarming was the mutiny that RHETT sent to Fort Moultrie for soldiers to quell it. They came, and the man was whipped. This incident, which occurred but two or three weeks ago, shows the state of feeling among the soldiers in Fort Sumter. They are mostly foreigners and Northern men, who, having no work, were obliged to go into the army to live.

Before the bombardment of Sumter, GEORGE FOX, a Northern man, was sent to Baltimore to raise troops. He offered $20 bounty, to be paid at some subsequent period, and all sorts of other fine promises, by which he succeeded in raising about 150 men, and took them to Charleston. They were sent to Fort Johnson, where they remained until after the bombardment, when they occupied the arsenal. They were much dissatisfied with their treatment. They were neither paid nor clothed, except that they did receive a coarse jacket and pantaloons of such stuff as fishermen wear. In the bar-rooms of Charleston they publicly expressed their dissatisfaction—said they had been humbugged, and only wished they could fight under the Stars and Stripes, and that they intended to desert on the first opportunity. For such free talk a number of them were put under arrest; some who *would* talk were gagged, and others were severely punished. Finally, to get rid of them, they were, a few weeks ago, sent to Virginia. FOX, who enlisted them, is now with Gen. WISE, in Western Virginia.

A son of JOHN C. CALHOUN is an officer in one of the Southern legions, and is now in Virginia.

All the coopers in Charleston have been engaged in making water-tight kegs and barrels, to be used at Fort Sumter. They are to be filled with fresh water, so that if communication with Charleston is cut off, they will not perish for water until *three thousand casks* full are exhausted.

The activity with which drilling is performed may be inferred from the fact that this people meet at two o'clock and drill somewhere in the shade until night, when they meet again in the various cotton-presses and drill until 10 or 11 o'clock. The cadets educated at the military school in Charleston drill the people.

A number of the "first gentlemen" of Charleston have negro children whom they have liberated and assisted in business. Among these may be mentioned the proprietor of a machine-shop, named WESTON, who is reputed to be worth $80,000; DERIEF, a wood factor, $60,000; HOWARD, a wood and brick factor, $30,000. Another WESTON has a large tailoring establishment, employing some twenty colored tailors, who is also quite wealthy. All these men were made to contribute largely to the fund for the Army, and subscriptions were also exacted from the more humble of the free colored population.

Richmond papers, to Oct. 3, have been received in Baltimore. They furnish the following interesting items:

THE FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 21st, says: "The strength of the enemy [U. S. troops] in Western Virginia is believed to be between forty and fifty thousand. There are now under Gen. REYNOLDS, in and about Randolph County, about 25,000. Gen. COX has between six and seven thousand in the Kanawha Valley, and Gen. ROSECRANS is said to have fifteen thousand—some say eleven to twelve thousand. These certainly there are not less than forty, and there may be nearly fifty thousand of the enemy's forces in operation in Western Virginia.

We will not, for prudential reasons, present in detail a statement of the strength of our forces in that quarter. Suffice it to say that Generals LEE and LOSING have a superior force to cope with. Generals FLOYD and WISE are laboring under the disadvantage of a considerable disparity of numbers. *We understand that several regiments have been ordered from Lynchburg to reinforce our army beyond Lewisburg; and that still further forces will be sent forward to the same destination very promptly.*

The news brought down by the Central train yesterday, was that Gen. LEE had again fallen back upon his former position, his forward movement having been desisted from for some strategic reason not transpired.

The army of Gens. FLOYD and WISE have changed their position from Sewell's Mountain to Meadow Bluff, which is on this side of the Sewell, but further to the west, in the direction of Summerville. The position they now occupy is upon what is called the Wilderness Road, leading into Greenbrier County from Summerville, along which Gen. ROSECRANS is approaching with eleven regiments. It was with a view to meet him on his march that Gens. FLOYD and WISE have proceeded up the Wilderness Road to Meadow Bluff. If the movement of Gen. ROSECRANS be correctly reported, we may expect to hear of another battle in that direction in a few days. The enemy considerably outnumbers us, and the fight will come off, if at all, before the reinforcements just ordered on to Gen. FLOYD will be able to reach him; but, notwithstanding these circumstances, we are very confident that our brave little army, whose mettle has been twice proved, will give a good report of itself."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Dispatch* has the following telegram from Fairfax Court House, dated Wednesday:

"The President arrived night before last. Yesterday, escorted by the Adams Troop, of Mississippi, he made a personal reconnoisance in the vicinity, and toward the outposts. At BEAUREGARD'S head-quarters the rain to-day prevented a general review of the troops by the President. He was greeted, however, by the soldiers, wherever he appeared, with enthusiasm.

The Federals advance cautiously, and hold Falls Church, and press our lines near Anandale. A large volume of smoke is seen toward Falls Church. I learn that the old church, which was built prior to the Revolution, was burned last night."

The *Examiner* says the people of Richmond were again intensely agitated, yesterday, in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of various credibility were circulated. It was said that President DAVIS, in his address to the soldiers at the railroad station, had told them *if they handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore.* Other evidences equally emphatic, of an approaching action were told and circulated through the city. The well-authenticated facts, in relation to the movements on the Potomac, are very few. There is no doubt but the last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax Court-house to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations, to move forward. This order was a general one to the whole Army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of several thousand of the enemy in the direction of Lewinsville, from which, however, they had at last accounts retired.

THE ADVANCE ON MUNSON'S AND MASONS' HILLS —SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes as follows:

FAIRFAX, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Last night the Federals advanced upon our pickets, who fell back from the line by [illegible] Hills to Falls Church. The enemy pressed forward and occupied our lines for some distance. The Twenty-seventh Virginia, [illegible] the approach of the enemy, fell back in perfect order on the Shriver Grays, a single company who were not notified of the removal of the regiment by the Sergeant-Major who posted them. Through the night they maintained their position until ordered, at 8½ this morning, to join their regiment. Their absence gave rise to the belief that they had been captured by the Federals, and Major GRIBSBY, the officer in command of the Twenty-seventh, immediately started out in pursuit of them. As I wrote in a previous letter, the night was dark and stormy, and the poor fellows had a dismal time of it, for watching for Yankees on a dark night, with every thread of one's clothes saturated with water, with a chilled body, and with small streams trickling down it into one's boots, is by no means a cheerful occupation. They were found all right, however, very wet, cold and hungry, but with their usual enthusiasm and vigilance unabated by the storm. On approaching the regiment, the Grays were received with great pleasure by their companions, who supposed them lost, and cheer after cheer burst forth at their safe return. For once, at least, the Grays have had their metal tested, for it is such trying circumstances as these that bring out the true qualities of men.

About 12 o'clock to-day a large number of the enemy came up to Mason's Hill and made preparations for an easy time. They could be seen smoking, chatting, playing cards and amusing themselves generally. Just as a portion of them set down to dinner, Col. TOM TAYLOR, of the First Kentucky Regiment, came up to the foot of the hill and prepared to drive them from it. The gallant Kentuckians were elated at a prospect of a brush with the enemy, and moved promptly up to the grove in which many of them had been seen. For six months this regiment has been in the service, and for the first time they were given an opportunity to show themselves. They have endured many hard and wearisome marches; have been days without their tents and provisions; have bivouacked in every place they have yet been stationed, and have done their full share of garrison, police and picket duty. But through it all, what they most wanted, the opportunity of a fight, was never granted them. What was the use of drilling six long months and then not have a chance to show their proficiency, was beyond their reckoning. They could bark a squirrel at a hundred yards and drive a nail at fifty, and thought it a useless piece of folly to drill six months to shoot at a mark as large as a Yankee. After a time they felt themselves imposed on, and began to think that the fight they had entered was not a free fight after all. Col. TAYLOR kept them at it, however, and has them as well drilled, probably, as any men of their naturally daring dispositions and skill in woodmanscraft generally get to be. Col. TOM TAYLOR, the commander of the First Kentucky Regi

information or made any examination of the case.—*Examiner.*

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The *Examiner* says:

"If is the ought that Congress will be easily induced to pass a measure of relief for the planters, in the case of prolonged delay on the part of the Government in calling the crops subscribed to the produce loan. The bureau charged with the negotiation of the loan, under the superintendence of J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., will, we understand, shortly issue another circular letter to the planters, advising them of the prospects of Congressional relief, as there has been some retriction of the action of the planters, from the apprehension that the Government may have to resort to forced sales, to their own prejudice and loss. Subscriptions to the loan still continue constant. We are informed that not a day passes without the incident of visits of applicants, offering to sell, not only produce, but every other conceivable article, for Confederate bonds."

SECESSION IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Several of the Presbyterians of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States have held their regular Fall meetings, and, without exception, have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the Church, and appointed delegates to attend at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th of next December, for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederacy portion of the denomination.

SENDING AWAY THE SICK.

It has been reported on the streets for several days past, that in view of the prospective military movements at Manassas, the General commanding has determined to send from the hospitals at that point all our sick and convalescent soldiers. The rumor was confirmed yesterday, so far as the arrival of 230 soldiers could add confirmation thereto.—*Richmond Examiner.*

TENNESSEE CALLS FOR THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS.

The Government of the Confederate States, through Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, has called upon the Governor of Tennessee for the additional force of thirty thousand troops for immediate active service. The Governor has accordingly issued a proclamation calling for that number of troops. Gov. Harris urges upon all who may be able to do so to supply themselves with the most effective arms the country affords, such as the Tennessee rifle, the double and single-barrel shot gun. These arms will be replaced by furnishing the troops with the regular army gun at the earliest practical period.

THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* says:

"The work is going on rapidly. The people of Mobile have met the call of the Mayor for one thousand hands with characteristic liberality, and hands and money in commutation have been so far freely supplied to meet all demands. We are indebted to our Mississippi friends for liberal offers of negro labor."

MOUNTED RANGERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* says:

"On Sunday morning, the 17th ult., Capt. Pate's company of Mounted Rangers assailed the intrenched camp of Unionists, over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, on Little Coal River, in Boone County, Va. The Unionists made no resistance, with the exception of firing one gun, and took to their heels for safety. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number—three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone Court-house, and have been committing various depredations in the county."

RELEASE OF MESSRS. MAGRAW AND HARRIS.

The *Examiner* says:

"Messrs. Magraw and Harris, who improperly came within our lines from Washington, D. C., after the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, and who were detained in custody therefor for two months past, in this city, have been released by the Secretary of War, nothing appearing to show that they were either alien enemies or inimical to the Government of the Confederate States. Their position, as prisoners, heretofore, should not deprive them of their reputation as high-minded and honorable gentlemen. In justice to them we will state a fact, communicated from a reliable source, as to their future destination. Mr. Harris will leave in a few days to join his brother, Kentuckians, and Mr. Magraw, a native of Maryland, will return to his own State."

VIRGINIA IRON FOR CANNON.

The small four-pound cannon, made of Virginia iron, that have been so long at the State Armory, are being rebored and rifled, after the Parrott plan. Some of these guns were tested yesterday, when all stood the full trial charge; and in experimenting upon one, indiscriminately selected, it stood a charge of 1¼ pounds of powder, with a shot of 7½ pounds, without injury. As three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a 7½-pound shot is the regular service charge in the field, there can now be no doubt about the strength of these guns.—*Dispatch.*

THE ARMORY.

This institution, says the *Enquirer*, is now in full blast in making, repairing and altering muskets for the use of our army. The machinery used in these useful operations is chiefly that which was so providentially recovered at Harper's Ferry. About 75 of the old flint-lock muskets are being daily altered into serviceable percussion guns at these works. About 5,000 of these weapons yet remain on hand, and 10,000 or more—belonging to the Commonwealth—are probably scattered throughout the State.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

A letter from Warrenton, Va., under date of Oct. 2, says:

"Col. Barlow Mason, late aid to Gen. Johnston, wounded at the battle of Manassas, died here last night. He was the brother of Hon. James M. Mason, Capt. Murray Mason and others."

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Our community, says the Charlestown (Va.) *Free Press*, was greatly shocked at the intelligence of the death of Mr. Lawrence Lee Berry, of Charlestown, son of Rev. R. T. Berry, aged 22 years. He was a member of Capt. Moore's "Bott's Grays," and was shot, on Saturday morning last, near Munson's Hill, whilst on picket duty, by some Federal pickets who stealthily approached him. He received two wounds, one in the thigh and the other in the right breast, causing instant death.

INCENDIARISM NEAR WINCHESTER.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* says:

"The residence of John Stephenson, Esq., of this county, was fired a few days since just before daybreak, and burnt to the ground. Mr. Stephenson's family was from home at the time. There can be no doubt of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The loss was about $5,000; it was insured, however, to the amount of $1,000, in the Valley Insurance Company. We also learn that the elegant mansion of Capt. H. M. Nelson, of Clarke County, Longbranch, was set on fire a few days since, and narrowly escaped destruction. The conservatory, we learn, was entirely consumed, before the flames could be conquered.

We have to record another act of incendiarism in Clarke County. On Sunday last Daniel W. Sowers, Esq., had five stacks of wheat, containing about 1,200 bushels, entirely destroyed by fire. The torch was applied to all five at the same moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that it is understood that the Government has given an order for a small number of the newly invented breech-loading cannon to be executed at one of the extensive iron shops at Atlanta, Ga.

W. N. Haldman, editor of the Louisville *Courier*, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday.

Among the arrivals at Richmond, on Wednesday, were Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson and Mrs. Gen. Huger, of Maryland, and Sir James Ferguson Knight, M. P., England. The *Examiner* says that Sir James brings letters to President Davis from Hon. A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe.

The forces now in the field under Gen. Lee have been reinforced by the addition of a battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

The shipment of ordnance to New-Orleans still continues. A few days ago four cannon and two pieces, mounted, were shipped for harbor defence.

Col. Chas. Dimmock, Chief of Ordnance, calls upon the people to send all old guns to the Arsenal at Richmond, to be repaired for service.

It is stated that in some parts of the South, rye, as a substitute for coffee, is bringing $3 per bushel.

The steamer *Planet*, lost by coming into collision with the steamer *Delaware*, is reported in the *Examiner* to have been sunk by the guns of Smith's battery, near Aquia Creek.

Virginia has been divided into sequestration districts, for the convenience of receivers under the sequestration act.

A requisition has been made by Gen. Magruder upon the citizens of the counties of King William, King and Queen, Gloucester and Matthews, for one-third of their efficient male slave population, to work on fortifications.

Gen. Wise is at his residence in Richmond, confined to his room by sickness.

LATE FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Louisville, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

I have seen a gentleman directly from Nashville, who, though unable to give me with certainty the enemy's number at Bowling Green, says it is reported at Nashville variously from 10,000 to 30,000. The portion of the troops seen by him were fine-looking, athletic men, well equipped and well disciplined. The movement of troops by Nashville is so well guarded, that the citizens are kept in comparative ignorance. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is connected with the Chattanooga Road, and arms, munitions and soldiers are moved chiefly in the night. The gentleman looked at me with surprise when I assured him that we were not alarmed for Louisville. That the extreme Southern States are preparing to aid in the subjugation of Kentucky, will appear from the following extract, which I make from the Huntsville *Advocate*, of Sept. 25:

"Gen. L. P. Walker and family arrived at their residence in Huntsville on the night of the 21st inst. He bears evidence of the hard labor he has undergone, but his wonted energy will soon restore his usual health.

Gen. Walker but exchanges the wear and tear of his Cabinet for the more active duties of the field. He has command of an Alabama brigade, destined, as is supposed, for service in Kentucky. The new regiments commanded by Cols. Thomas H. Watts, Thos. J. Judge, E. C. Bullock, and Joseph Wheeler, compose the brigade, with, perhaps, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. It will be one of the best brigades in the service. Alabama will willingly trust her honor in its keeping upon the dark and bloody ground.

I am able to inform you certainly that Dr. Brownlow has not parted with one tittle of his loyalty, but is under the most villainous coercion. It is not certain that his paper is still in existence. At one time, recently, a rumor prevailed in Nashville that his printing-office had been partially destroyed. I have been permitted to see a copy of his issue of the 21st ult., in which he says:

"We shall be prudent in all the articles we pen or copy, but until our *rights* of free speech is closed up we will speak out against what we consider oppressive terrorism and usurpation. We shall oppose these indiscriminate arrests of suspected persons, who are hunted down under sanction of law."

James B. Clay had a hearing in the Federal Court to-day, and was released on a bond of five thousand dollars. It would be very safe to bet five thousand dollars against a glass of lager-beer that he will be with Buckner in Bowling Green before this day week, and to let James B. C. hold stakes, if the parties wished their funds and beer in the rebel camp. Our army movements are, many of them, known to Buckner and his army. The Nashville papers republish correspondence from our camps.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Boston Transcript.

We are informed that a sea captain of the name of Cromwell, belonging on the Cape, reached this city on Wednesday direct from New-Orleans. He represents the Northern people as cold in matters pertaining to the war, as compared to the enthusiasm at the South. The whole people were drilling, and expressed a determination not to submit, though the idea of an easy victory had been abandoned. They now say that they will "tire us out," and in that way acquire their independence. He saw a large number of heavy guns moving about, and understood that they were making great preparations for the defence of the sea-coast from expected Northern expeditions. The blockade was beginning to affect the people severely. In the cities but few luxuries could be obtained, and in the back country the scarcity of articles usually classed as necessities was very great. Coin had nearly disappeared, shin-plasters taking its place. In regard to Union men, he believed that there was a considerable number, but publicly they could not declare their sentiments until the Federal authority was reëstablished.

PRISONERS SENT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"I conversed to-day with J. Allison Eyster, of Chambersburgh, Penn., who has been liberated at Richmond, and has returned to this city. He says two installments of our men, imprisoned by the rebel Army, have been sent to New-Orleans. In the first lot there were 300 men, and in the second from 250 to 300, the exact number he could not ascertain.

Mr. Eyster was not one of the Bull Run prisoners, but was arrested near Winterston, on the day after that disaster; and although he was not of the Army, but was attending to his business as a civilian, he was hurried off to Richmond. He was confined in the tobacco house with Harris and Magraw. They were all supplied with two rations per diem, consisting of bread and coffee in the morning and rice at noon. After coffee went up, that article was withheld and water substituted. He was released unconditionally, and is free to express his sentiments regarding the enemy. He suggests that ladies who are making their way there, against great difficulties, to meet their husbands, will do much better to stay away, as they can do no good, and only expose themselves to suffering and their husbands to extra difficulty, having two in place of one to protect."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—A TRUE HERO.

Shortly after the battle of Carnifax Ferry, communication was cut off between the Federal camp at Elkwater and that at Cheat Mountain summit, the rebels holding possession of the road. It was necessary that communication should be reëstablished between Gen. Reynolds at the former place and Col. Kimball at the latter. Several attempts had been made, but the messengers had been killed in every case. Four had already set out and been picked off.

The whole camp at Elkwater was in danger, and it was necessary to get word to the summit at once, and another young man volunteered, but he, too, was never heard from after he left camp. The commanding officer then stated to his men their danger, and called upon some one to again volunteer to perform the risk. Not a man responded in all the camp, until at last one was found in Capt. Loomis' Michigan Battery.

Henry H. Norrington, of Detroit, offered to peril his life to save the others. He started out, and succeeded in eluding the enemy, crawling miles upon his hands and knees, with his message rolled up and in his mouth, ready to swallow in a moment if he was taken, and finally reached the friendly camp. He also had to return, and after receiving his dispatches, set out in the night, the whole camp shaking hands with him, never expecting to see him again. He traveled all night, guided by the north star, and the next day crawled as before on his hands and knees.

He finally struck the main road a few miles below Elkwater. Seeing one of the enemy's cavalry horses tied to a stake by the roadside, and the owner not visible, he crept up, cut the rope with his knife, and rode off in hot haste, with several shots whizzing around him. He arrived safely in camp and delivered his dispatches, being the only survivor of the six that had attempted the perilous task.

As a reward for his bravery, he was promoted in the company to be chief of a piece, and was placed upon the commanding general's staff as mounted orderly. He was presented by the captain of his company with a sword, and by his general with an elegant revolver. He was greeted upon parade with nine cheers by the entire company, and his pay more than doubled. Besides this, favorable mention was made of his feat, and the great service he had performed, in the official report forwarded to the Department at Washington.

CANDIDATES FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 3.

Last evening the Jeffersonville Railroad brought to this city fourteen secession prisoners, arrested, as we understand, in the interior of Kentucky, and by order of Gen. Anderson, forwarded to this city from Louisville, to the care of Marshal Rose, who turned them over to Lieut.-Col. King, of the Nineteenth Regular Regiment. Their names are Joseph W. Griffith, Andrew McDowell, Lewis Holsiew, J. W. Roberts, J. T. McFeafe, S. H. Woolidge, W. E. Carney, F. M. Crow, H. G. Thurber, Joseph Bock, W. Grubb, W. E. Wright, L. P. Presser, Edward Paine. Lieut.-Col. King detached a strong guard, and marched to the Union Depôt at about 9 o'clock, took possession of the prisoners, who were under charge of four officers from Louisville, marched them to the Palmer House, where they were furnished with a supper, and from thence they were marched to the Court-house, and placed there for safe keeping. They will be started for Fort Lafayette to-day.

PATRIOTIC.

From the Syracuse Journal.

It is stated to us as a fact that cannot be evaded, that Hon. George F. Comstock, now Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, and the Democratic candidate for reelection to that high position, recently, while acting as a trustee of one of the Savings Banks of this city, advised and voted against the investing of $25,000 in the National Loan, when the bank had the amount on hand uninvested. The trustees, by a decided majority, voted to make the investment.

The fact is of interest to the electors of the State, since Judge Comstock has omitted in any way to publicly define his position on the great national question, even though leading journals, both of the Democratic and Republican Parties, have charged him with entertaining secession sympathies, and challenged him to make known his opinions.

If Judge Comstock will not state his position, as all other candidates before the people do, he must be judged by his acts.

THE NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Berlin, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Since the 2d day of September, our Battery (New-York Ninth S. M.) has been divided and subdivided, and the second section, to which I belong, has been continually on the move up and down the banks of the Potomac, and we have taken part in every skirmish during the past month. Occasionally we obtain a New-York paper, which is seized and read with avidity by the boys, and I assure you it is a great treat to obtain news from home, as we move so often that we very seldom receive letters within a week or ten days from date.

In your issue of the 30th ult., I read an extract from a private letter from one of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he speaks of the skirmishes in which they have been engaged, and our boys feel that your correspondent was very unfair, to say the least, not to speak of our battery; for, in perusing said letter, one would judge the battery referred to was connected with the Twenty-eighth, whereas we are the New-York Ninth, and have been continually on the go, and time and again have turned out at midnight, and all hours of day and night, and gone on the double quick to points where there was any danger of an attack. On 12th of September our section was at Monocacy, when we received orders to report to Col. Geary at Point of Rocks. We started at 3 P. M., and arrived at Point of Rocks at 7½ P. M. We then received orders to continue our march on the tow-path to Sandy Hook, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, and such a march is not on record in the annals of the present war. Our horses were almost worn out, and the men were very much fatigued, but we felt that we ought to sustain the reputation of the gallant Ninth, from which we regret necessity has separated us so long, and although the tow-path was so narrow that our pieces and caissons slid off into the canal a number of times, yet the boys worked with a will, and although a number of times we had to unhitch and draw the pieces by hand, we arrived safely at Sandy Hook at 9 A. M., 13th inst., and received a cordial welcome from two companies of the Massachusetts Thirteenth.

On the 15th, just as divine service commenced in the afternoon, word was received that the enemy were firing upon the pickets about two and a half miles above. One of our pieces was ordered up, and we went double quick, regardless of posts, saplings and shanties intervening, planted our gun in an open space between the canal and river, and threw eight rounds at a house in which a large body of the enemy were concealed, and we could see them scampering for shelter behind trees. We could hear bullets whistling over and around us, but only one on our side was killed, a private in Company I, Thirteenth Massachusetts, but we have good authority for stating that from twenty to thirty of the enemy bit the dust. We then changed our position to 150 yards further on, and battered down a house and barn, where they had been seen lurking.

On the 16th, just as we were commencing the funeral ceremony of poor Spencer, (the one killed the day before,) we were ordered to the top of Maryland Heights, from whence we demolished another of their strongholds, and soon after retiring to camp received orders to take cars for Point of Rocks. Started at 8 P. M., and arrived safely, and had a good night's rest, which I assure you we were much in need of. The next day I asked and obtained leave to go to the village, which lies directly on the banks of the river, and while standing on the back piazza of St. Charles Hotel, my attention was drawn to a large body of cavalry going up the hill on the opposite side, and giving myself the order, "Right about face," went double quick to camp; but before half way there, a shell went whizzing over my head, and turning I saw it strike just ahead of them, explode, and a number of the horses galloped off riderless; whether the riders were killed or not I cannot say. We then took our position on the tow-path, and threw shell into three houses on the other side, and under cover of our guns, and two companies of infantry, four of Company E, Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, went across in a skiff and set fire to the building, thus destroying their cover, from which they had so often fired upon our pickets. On the 30th, orders were received to march to Berlin, where we still remain, and opposite here the enemy are in great numbers, as we see squads of them every day, but since our guns came they are very careful not to come beyond the brow of the hill, as we gave them 13 rounds and scattered them like the wind the day of our arrival. One piece only now remains here, and that is masked, and we only wait to see any signs of the enemy's approach, and be assured that when the time for fighting comes, we shall endeavor to act in such manner that the New-York Ninth and our friends in New-York shall not be ashamed of us. We are all in good health and spirits, and I do not think there is one of our Battery that regrets having sworn to do all in his power to sustain his country, and our only regret is occasioned by our impatience to go over and stand upon the sacred soil of Virginia once more.

My object in writing is this: As yet we have seen no account in any of the papers of the action of our Battery, and the boys are desirous that their friends shall know that they are not idle. F.

PERSONAL.

The case of Mrs. Hartung has again been before the courts in Albany. Mr. Hadley, her counsel, asked for her discharge, basing his motion upon the fact that two Courts of Oyer and Terminer have been allowed to pass over since the decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was revised by the Court of Appeals, which event took place about one year ago. The Court finally denied the motion, stating that the case referred to in the Revised Statutes does not reach that of Mary Hartung, and that as there would be an adjourned term of the present Court convened on the 29th of November next, for the trial of the celebrated Zeh forgery cases, he would designate the first day of said term to hear the argument in the case of Mary Hartung, and would then expect the counsel on either side to be fully prepared to proceed without any drawbacks.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 2 bbls. Ashes, 11,548 bbls. Flour, 429 bbls. and 24 bags Corn Meal, 67,467 bushels Wheat, 107,648 bushels Corn, 8,083 bushels Rye, 36,426 bushels Barley, 21,560 bushels Oats, 1,195 bushels Malt, 668 packages Provisions, and 401 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,070 bbls., including 804 bbls. Pots and 266 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate demand exists for all other than Army goods, at irregular prices. Manufacturers are mainly occupied on contract work, and additions to the available supply here are arriving slowly. The limited inquiry, however, is generally easily met by holders. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List* of this morning, "the regular sales this week have not been to any extent, but the demand for Army goods continues without abatement. Buyers from the West are purchasing these goods on State account, and some considerable lots of Hemlock work have been disposed of in this way. Owing to the advance in Leather and the scarcity of workmen, prices have improved from $1@$2 ℔ case, and a very good feeling prevails. The New-England trade have purchased moderately, but for the Provinces there has been an increased inquiry. For California there continues to be a moderate inquiry. No exports from this port the past week. From New-York the shipments have been in 176 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	635	2,989
Since Jan. 1	73,018	158,168
Total	73,653	161,157

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio at 15¼c.@16¼c, ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet to-day, yet is quoted firm. Sales 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18	18	18⅛	18¾
Middling, ℔ lb	21⅛	21⅝	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	22¼	22⅝	23	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, and prices have favored sellers. The demand has been mainly for shipping brands, especially of extra State. Sales, since our last, 26,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 55@5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices. The sales, since our last, add up 341,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 38@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 27@$1 28, Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 16@$1 26; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 18@$1 23½; Red State, at $1 30@$1 35; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 46 ℔ bushel. Corn is actively sought after at rising prices. Sales 207,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c.@56c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western; chiefly at 55c. for sound; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for do. White, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 68c.@70c. for Western; 72½c.@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 5,750 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is salable and steady; sales 3,700 bushels, including State at 70c.@75c., and Vermont at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is salable and firm, at 45c.@70c. for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@23c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet here to-day. In Boston, during the past three days, 3,000 bales Manila changed hands at 5c. ℔ lb., 8 months' credit. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The stock here and in New-York, in first and manufacturers' hands, amounts to 105,000 bales, and some 36,000 bales are also on the way, so that there is likely to be an abundant supply."

HIDES—Are in lively demand, at steadily advancing prices. The business of the week, in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hulz & Co. notice thus: "Dry Hides—There has been an active demand from the trade since our last, and some inquiry from speculators, who entered the market early in the week and purchased about 20,000 hides at full prices. The extremely large sales effected for the past three or four weeks, together with the light prospective receipts, have tended to strengthen the views of importers and speculators, and prices at the close of the week may be quoted 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. higher than those current last week. The more favorable news from Europe has also served to stiffen our market, which closes buoyant with an upward tendency. Wet Salted Hides—In Foreign descriptions we hear of no transactions, but there continues an active demand for City, Western and Country, at very full prices. We continue our quotations for Association at 7½c.@8c., although we understand that they are offering to sell at 7c., to be delivered. The last sales of this kind of Hides were at 6¾c.@7c. Upper Leather Hides—An active demand prevails for Kips, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We note the arrival of the *Persia* at Salem with about 20,000 Zanzibars, held at 13c., as they run." Week's receipts of all kinds of Hides, 39,075; week's sales, 51,000 Hides, including, 7,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@24 lbs, at 22c.@23c., six months usual selection; 7,500 dry California, on speculation, 23 lbs., at 21c., six months usual selection; 5,300 dry California, 23 lbs., at 22c., six months, usual selection; 14,100 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 20c.@21c., six months, usual selection; 3,500 dry, Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 21c., less 1 ℔ cent., six months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Barcelona, 22 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 2,488 dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., at 19c.@20c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 dry Southwestern, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,425 dry salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., at 16c., six months; 1,600 City and country slaughter, 65@70 lbs., at 7½c., cash; 330 Country slaughter, 60 lbs., at 8c., cash; 600 Washington slaughter, 90 lbs., at 8c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 409,500 (same time last year, 173,400; year before, 266,800;) and 900 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse. 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Wheel & Weidemeyer review thus: "Hemlock Sole—For the week just closed the market has ruled steady at quoted rates. Prime middle and heavy is in good demand, as hitherto. A large portion of the sales is for army purposes. Interior grades attract less attention from buyers. Oak Sole remains in large and steady request, at full figures for desirable stock. Week's receipts of sole leather, about 67,000 sides. Upper in Rough, both oak and hemlock tanned, are quite active; and for well-tanned leather, prices tend upwards."

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, to-day; prices, however, have not varied. Included in the sales were 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 42c.@44c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction), 30c.@33½c.; some English Island at 37c., and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, yet firm, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 570 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales since our last, 120 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 180 tcs., in lots, at $7@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after, and sales (restricted by the light stocks available) have been reported of 6,000 lbs. Central American at 40c. cash; 1,500 lbs. San Juan at 42c.; 9,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. Goat have been quiet, the demand having been exclusively for heavy stock, for which full prices are paid. Sales 35 bales Matamoras at 35c., and 40 bales Tampico at 38c., 6 mos.; 50 bales tanned E. I. Goat, on private terms, to go East.

SALTPETRE—Sales, here, 3,000 bags Crude, on private terms; and in Boston, 1,600 bags do., a part at 8¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "Of Calcutta Linseed is firmer and higher, with sales of 1,300 bags, at $1 80. 2,000 bags, on private terms, supposed about the same price; and 500 bags, at $1 85, cash, and the article is now held higher. Grass Seeds are dull, and any considerable lot of Herds Grass could not be sold at over $1 75, if at that price."

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; with 227 boxes Havana, part at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at 21¾c., and (reported) 50 hhds. Drudge, at 21c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, especially in the way of engagements for British ports. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d. ℔ bush.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ℔ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl. Grain, 13¾d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For Antwerp—Flour, (1,000 bbls.) at 4s. ℔ bbl. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Great Republic*, 3,356 tons, and several others, to the United States Government, with Coal for the use of its steam marine on the coast, &c.; a bark, 355 tons, from Sicily to New-York, a brig, 238 tons, to St. Domingo, thence to Genoa; a British brig to Goree, Sierra Leone and back; a British schooner, 100 tons, to Turks Island and back; a schooner, 388 tons, to Montevideo for orders; a bark, 261 tons, to Matanzas; a schooner, 158 tons, to Nuevitas and back; a brig, 338 tons, to Sagua; one, 243 tons, and one, 200 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, on private terms; a ship, 360 tons, from Frontera to England, Wood, at £3; a bark, 682 tons, to Dunkirk, 26,000 bushels Wheat at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, $1; one, 386 tons, to Nantes, at same prices; a brig, 200 tons, to Rio Grande do Sul and back, $3,200; one, 269 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $2,500; a British brig, 160 tons, to Granada, $1,050, and back from Inagua, Salt, 7c.; two British brigs, 176 and 195 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800; one, 287 tons, to St. Thomas, Coal, $5; a schooner, 106 tons, to St. Jago and back, $900; one, 269 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,800; one, 200 tons, to Havana, Stone, $5 75, $1 ℔ bbl., and 20c. ℔ foot; a bark, 367 tons, same port, $4,000; a British brig, 940 tons, to Guadaloupe, 85c. ℔ bbl.; and back from Turks Island, Salt, 8c.; a schooner, 200 tons, to Guadaloupe, 80c.; a British schooner, 90 tons, to the Windward and back, $1,000.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 391, 701, 302, 394 to 399, 401 to 415, 402, 402½, 403, 403½.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 84 to 104, demurrers.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 978, 1,009, 852, 1024, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1042, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1343, 1345, 1351, 15½, 207, 839, 138. *Part II.*—Oyer and Terminer.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 1167, 2039, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2063. *Part II.*—Nos. 1660, 1648, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2042, 2046, 2050, 2052, 2054.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 171, 2994½, 1075, 2980, 861, 1322, 509, 1309, 959, 1316, 912, 342, 559, 1370. *Part II.*—Nos. 557, 1352, 1361, 713, 1366, 1372, 1375, 1376, 1056, 482, 1272, 3397, 746, 1323.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 26
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO. Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW FORTUNE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—HERON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches report that yesterday was the most quiet Sunday which has been experienced in that vicinity since the occupation of the west bank of the Potomac by the National troops. The rebels did not show themselves at any point. On Saturday they brought some guns to within about a mile of Falls Church, and fired several shots at our troops, but the distance was too great for them to do any damage. Two shots having been fired at them by CARLISLE'S Battery, the rebels withdrew their guns and retired again over the hills. There is to be another grand review of cavalry and artillery to-morrow, which is expected to surpass any which has preceded it.

The fact is now sufficiently well established that the story of Gen. FREMONT'S removal was a pure fabrication. The pretence that the Cabinet decided upon it, but afterwards changed its purpose, is simply impudent and ridiculous. The subsequent statement, by which the *Herald* attempts to evade responsibility for this wholesale lying, that Gen. WOOL was going West with orders to supersede FREMONT, is proved to be equally false, by the fact that the General has returned to Fort Monroe, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that he is going to St. Louis at all. What shape this invention will take next remains to be seen.

We find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a number of important documents, which will command attention. They comprise Gen. FREMONT'S charges and specifications against Col. FRANK BLAIR; Mrs. FREMONT'S letters to the President, demanding FRANK BLAIR'S letter, which was laid before the Cabinet; the President's reply; a letter from Gen. FREMONT, making the same demand; a letter from Postmaster-General BLAIR to Gen. FREMONT, and FRANK BLAIR'S letters to his brother. These documents possess much historical value, and will be perused with the interest which they deserve. Their publication, it appears, has been without the knowledge or consent of Gen. FREMONT.

The bulk of testimony seems to warrant the belief that Lexington has really been evacuated by the rebel Army under PRICE; but whether the movement indicates a retreat on the part of PRICE, or whether he intends to retain Lexington as a base of operations, while he moves out to give battle to Gen. FREMONT, at Georgetown, or some other point convenient to the direct route to St. Louis, is not so clear. The impression at Jefferson City and St. Louis is that PRICE has permanently abandoned Lexington, but the accounts as to the direction he has taken are conflicting. One says to Rose Hill, in Johnson County, 18 miles west of Warrensburgh, and another to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence 8 miles southwest of Lexington, while a third is quite positive that the retreat will be continued to Southwest Missouri, or perhaps to Arkansas. The evacuation of Lexington seems to have commenced immediately after the defeat of the rebel General HARRIS, an account of which we published in a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. This affair, if rightly reported, was an important one. It appears that HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the Missouri River on Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they encountered a National force, said to have been commanded by Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued, which resulted in the rebel force being driven back to the river, with the loss of their transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by the National force, and immediately commenced recrossing, under a galling fire by musketry. A large number of the rebels are said to have been killed and wounded, and one of the ferry-boats was sunk. There is some doubt about the identity of the National troops said to have been engaged in this affair. Subsequent reports place Gen. STURGIS at Kansas City on Thursday, with a force numbering 7,500 men, including the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON. It is hardly probable that, after gaining such a victory opposite Lexington, Gen. STURGIS would have retired to Kansas City, some sixty miles distant, when he must have been aware of the fact that Lexington was being evacuated by PRICE. Another theory—which we hope may prove untrue—is, that this report of a defeat of HARRIS is a bold fiction.

Our advices from Gen. BANKS' head-quarters are to the 4th, at which time rumors were current that an advance across the Potomac would soon take place under the command of Gen. STONE, whose Brigade has been lately materially strengthened. The Potomac is now fordable at several places between Great Falls and Point of Rocks, and it is quite probable that Gen. BANKS may embrace the opportunity to make a permanent lodgment on the other side of that river. No apprehensions are now entertained that the rebels will make an attempt to cross into Maryland, though their forces have been largely augmented in the vicinity of Leesburgh. It is believed that, should any considerable force of the National troops make their appearance across the Potomac, the rebels would immediately fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction.

We have received an intimation of the character and extent of the Spanish Expedition against Mexico, and the part to be taken by England and France in the movement, through advices received in Washington from Cuba by the *Karnak*, which recently arrived at this port. The Spanish Expedition, which is being fitted out at Havana, will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men, much of the material being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. It will be ready to set sail about the last of November, and will be commanded by Gens. GARSSEYE and ECHENERIA. At last accounts from Spain, the war-steamer *Leone* was waiting for the result of the Cabinet Conference in reference to the coalition against Mexico, and it is understood that she will bring out the *ultimatum* of Spain. Considerable pains is taken to impress the public with the idea that Spain is taking those steps on her own responsibility, but it is well enough understood that the English and French Governments are to send their quota of men and means.

On Tuesday last, as we learn by the arrival of the *Pawnee* at Fortress Monroe, the propeller *Fanny*, one of the Government gun-boats, was captured on Pamlico Sound by the rebels. She was on her way from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomica, where the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is encamped, and was intercepted by three rebel tug-boats, which put out from Roanoke Island. She had on board twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, several of HAWKINS' Zouaves, and a cargo of commissary stores, and her armament consisted of two rifled cannon. It appears by the statement of the master of the *Fanny*, who, with his crew, succeeded in escaping, that some little resistance was made, but the odds against the *Fanny* was so great that it was thought best by the military officers on board to surrender, which was accordingly done after the propeller had been run ashore. The Captain's statement is rather an incomprehensible one, and has led to suspicions that the loss of his vessel was not a legitimate accident of the war.

No important movements are reported in Kentucky. It is conjectured in Louisville, however, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, with five thousand men, has gone to join POLK, with the intention of making a joint attack on Paducah, in which enterprise they will hardly be successful.

We have no confirmation of the rumor, published a few days ago, that a National fleet was passing up the Balize to New-Orleans to attack the place, but we have sufficient testimony that such a thing is very much feared by the rebels of that city, and that its capture will be a task easy of accomplishment whenever it may be undertaken. Ship Island is positively in possession of our forces, as well as the Chandlier, and there is said to be lumber enough on Ship Island to build accommodations for ten or twelve thousand troops, which will, no doubt, soon be made available.

The fight in Western Virginia, between five thousand of Gen. REYNOLDS' command and a large body of intrenched rebels, at Greenbriar River, twelve miles from Cheat Mountain, was a very brilliant affair. Although intended simply as a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, the fighting was quite severe for several hours, though with a loss of only ten killed and eleven wounded on the part of the National troops. Owing to the position of the enemy, it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage inflicted upon them, but it is believed that their loss will not fall far short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution among them. They also lost thirteen prisoners, and a lot of cattle and horses. It is a matter of congratulation that the objects of the reconnoissance were entirely accomplished with so little loss of life.

We have, again repeated, the statement that Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the rebels investing Fortress Monroe, has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News—this time allowing only the short period of twelve hours for the National troops to remove, bag and baggage. There is, no doubt, as little truth in this report as in the former ones of a similar character. Newport's News is well known to be in a condition to resist any attack which the rebels are likely to make upon it—more especially as it can have the assistance of the powerful flotilla which is constantly stationed in the vicinity. It is likely, however, that MAGRUDER may make a demonstration against Newport's News, to attract attention, while the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with perhaps the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, attempt to run the blockade—which they have for sometime been threatening to do. This matter is no doubt perfectly well understood by the National officers at the Fortress.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our advices from Havana are to the 28th ult., at which time business was very dull—the sugar speculators asking such exorbitant prices as to check operations. Affairs in the United States engrossed public attention, and there was much speculation as to the result of the great battle expected to take place near Washington. The American ship *Bamberg*, which arrived from Liverpool some three months ago, supposed to be loaded with arms and other warlike stores for the Southern Confederacy, was being discharged, but some surprise was occasioned by the fact that no arms had yet been found on board of her. Our correspondent intimates the probability that they had already been clandestinely removed, notwithstanding the vigilance of the American Consul, Mr. SAVAGE, and that they had been started for New-Orleans in the British schooner *Joseph N. Toone*, which left Havana on the evening of the 26th. The register of the *Bamberg* had been taken possession of by our Consul.

By an arrival at this port from Havana, we learn that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a pilot boat, belonging to St. Mary's, Ga., but now under British colors, was there leading with lead and muskets, and that the schooner *W. H. Thorne*, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were loading with ammunition—all bound to New Orleans, provided they could succeed in running the blockade. It is believed in Washington that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which is known to have sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., on the 19th of August, loaded with arms and munitions, succeeded in evading the blockade at Savannah, although no official information of the fact has been received.

The cause of Commodore STRINGHAM'S withdrawal from the command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which has hitherto been wholly unexplained, will be found set forth in an extract from a journal kept on board the *Minnesota*, accompanying a private letter written by one of her officers, which has found its way before the public through the columns of the Worcester *Transcript*. It will be seen that the Commodore was not actually removed, as has been supposed, but that the Navy Department interfered with his duties, and questioned his ability to command the Squadron in so insulting a manner that he could do no less than asked to be relieved. Previous to his retirement from the *Minnesota*, her officers drew up and presented to the Commodore a paper embodying expressions of the greatest respect for him as a man, confidence in his abilities, and regret at his departure from the vessel.

It will be recollected that a private named LANAHAN, belonging to one of the Pennsylvania regiments attached to Gen. BANKS' command, some time ago, in the most unprovoked manner, shot the Major of his regiment, and that he was tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be hung. The Government, for some reason not sufficiently explained, has ordered the verdict to be set aside, and that LANAHAN be handed over to the civil authorities for trial, on the ground that Gen. BANKS had no authority to order a Court-martial in his case. This may be considered an extraordinary decison, in view of the fact that the section of country in which the crime was committed is under martial law.

The privateers, it appears, are not all disposed of yet, although they have recently been keeping comparatively quiet. The bark *John Benson*, which arrived here on Saturday, from Ponce, P. R., reports that on the 3d of September, on her outward passage, in lat. 31° 13′, lon. 65° 15′, she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of her, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* outsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 29, lat. 32° 24′, lon. 70° 30′, the *John Benson* was again chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

Commander SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, has written a letter to the Navy Department, detailing his ill-success in his pursuit of the *Sumter*. It is dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25. Most of the information contained in it we have already published. One fact, however, is mentioned—which it may be well for shippers to know—that she is in the habit of carrying the British flag, and has also a way of decoying vessels within her clutches by carrying the American flag with the Union down.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of the order from the War Department constituting the New-England States a new Military Department, and appointing him to its command, has designated Boston as his head-quarters.

The steamer *Fanny*, recently captured off Roanoke Island by the rebels, was formerly one of LOPER & KIRKPATRICK'S Canal line of boats plying between this City and Philadelphia.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Com. COLVOCORESSY, from Hampton Roads, arrived yesterday morning. She brings twenty-two seamen and three passengers, as prisoners, from vessels attempting to run the blockade at Hatteras Inlet. Her passenger prisoners are G. O. VAN AMRINGE, G. W. BARNARD, and GEORGE SHACKFORD. They were taken from the British schooner *Susan Jane*, and will be located at Fort Lafayette.

The United States gun-boat *Florida* yesterday morning steamed down from the Navy-yard, and is now anchored off the Battery.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated. She brings only a thousand pounds in specie on freight. The steamship *Niagara*, when running into Boston harbor yesterday morning, went ashore in a thick fog, and her mails are consequently delayed. She got off safely, however, and arrived up about 6 o'clock P. M. Her mails will reach the City this morning, by the Shore line.

Turks Island advices to Sept. 21 state that there had been a moderate demand for salt, and most of it had been sold for cash. The quantity on hand was steadily diminishing, as the rains so far prevented any further quantity being gathered; 7½c. to 8c. are the present prices; export duty, ½c.

The Pony Express passed Pacific Springs, only 260 miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 28th ult. There is no news of importance. The markets were dull, and the rainy season had set in throughout the State. Rev. Dr. Scott had taken passage with his family on board the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. The Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $100,000. Recruiting for the cavalry regiments called for in California had been more successful than for the infantry, though the latter was proceeding quite rapidly.

A vast audience attended the Academy of Music last evening, to hear Mr. T. F. MEAGHER'S oration in behalf of the Irish Brigade. The address was a success—eliciting patient attention and unbounded applause. The funds of the Brigade received a welcome accession in the proceeds from the sales of tickets.

The Stock Market closed firmer on Saturday. United States 6 ℘ cents, 1881, at 92; New-York Central, 75⅜@75½; Missouris, 42⅜ ℘ cent. The subscriptions in this City to the National 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan for the week amount to nearly three millions.

Gen. Fremont Again.

There seems, after all, to have been no foundation whatever for the *Herald's* fabrication about FREMONT'S removal. Beyond the fact that charges had been made against him by Col. BLAIR, that Gen. MANSFIELD had gone to Fortress Monroe, and that Gen. WOOL went to Washington, the whole story was a pure invention. It served its purpose,—created a "sensation,"—made the *Herald* talked about,—seriously damaged the recruiting interest at the West, and did all this just as effectually as if it had been true. What more can a reasonable public, which lives spasmodically and craves "sensations" as a part of its daily food, expect or ask?

Now that this humbug has exploded,—and while waiting for the next,—we have a chance to look at some of the facts of the case, as explained by authentic documents. We have the official statements concerning the difficulty between Gen. FREMONT and Col. BLAIR,—including the letter written by the latter to his brother, the Postmaster-General, which is the principal offence urged against him by Gen. FREMONT. The letter does not strikes us as in the least degree hostile to the General. It bears on its face evidence of having been prompted solely by concern for the Union cause in Missouri. It does express strong misgivings as to the fitness of Gen. FREMONT for the responsible post assigned to him,—but these are not the result of any prejudice or ill-will against him, but were forced upon Col. BLAIR by events which had taken place under his own observation. The spirit of the letter, so far as Gen. FREMONT is personally concerned, is eminently kind and considerate. Perhaps it was an offence against military discipline in Col. BLAIR to write it,—but beyond this, it contains nothing to which Gen. FREMONT could justly take offence. A note from the President to Mrs. FREMONT shows clearly enough that he is not in the least inclined to deal harshly with the General, but that, on the contrary, his feelings towards him are of the most kindly character. On the strength of this letter we may safely dismiss all fear that FREMONT will be removed from his command in any way to prejudice his case, or deprive him of an opportunity to vindicate his reputation.

Whatever may be the result, it is folly to treat the complaints that have been made against FREMONT as the offspring of personal ill-will, or as the mere ebullition of public spleen. They had a much more serious basis than either. The successive disasters which befel our cause in Missouri, had compelled the public to inquire into their cause. The defeat and death of LYON,—the subsequent catastrophe at Lexington, both of which might have been prevented by timely reinforcements,—and the steady advance of the rebels towards possession of the whole western and central portions of the State, created a feeling of general alarm, and compelled the public to doubt whether the Commanding General was equal to the emergency which, whatever the cause, he certainly failed to meet. The martinetry and tom-foolery of the military exhibitions at St. Louis; the rumored extravagance of the Quartermaster's Department; and the questionable character of the people whom FREMONT had permitted to gather about him, and administer the "patronage" incidental to his mighty preparations, had further tended to shake the general confidence in one whom thousands had consented to regard as the coming man of the crisis. When, therefore, Lexington actually fell into rebel hands, it was no inconsiderate passion which assigned the responsibility to FREMONT. The judgment rendered then was simply the affirmation of one which the public, through tenderness for a favorite but inexperienced commander, had held in suspense, eagerly hoping that the event might authorize a reversal. Indeed, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that Gen. FREMONT himself acknowledged the justice of the imputation. The silent, dogged determination with which he entered upon the task of retrieving the calamity; the entire change which the occasion wrought in his mode of conducting the war; the energy, direct, practical and vigorous, which it infused into his movements, prove to our mind the existence of some more potent impulse than mere regret for what was inevitable. It was the consciousness of immediate official accountability for what had happened, and the product of a resolution to recover a military reputation very nearly lost through errors of miscalculation, over-confidence, or through neglect of duty.

The friends of Gen. FREMONT, and we should be sorry indeed to be classed with his enemies, will serve him more effectually by insisting upon this view of the business, than by denouncing, as they are doing quite freely, the capriciousness of the public, and that impetuous thirst for victims, which argues back from reverses to causes none had anticipated. So far as fault in the Lexington affair is concerned, there is no doubt that a victory for our arms in Missouri, and the recovery of the territory lost during the period between LYON'S death in August and MULLIGAN'S surrender in September, will do much to restore the good will and confidence of the masses in a leader, who cannot lightly forfeit his peculiar hold upon their regard. That the Administration will, in any hostile or vindictive temper, or through other motive than devotion to public interests, interfere with the career of Gen. FREMONT, is not for a moment to be suspected; and his exoneration from the charges laid at his door would, we are confident, afford as profound satisfaction at the White House, as in the tent of the General himself.

The War Not One of Races.

We must expect foreign journalists to take very inadequate and incorrect views of the controversy now raging on this continent, partly from an inability to appreciate its real object and significance, which can only be understood by the actors in it, not by strangers looking on at a distance of many thousand miles; and partly from a desire to record the downfall of a people whose institutions have been objects alike of admiration, of envy, and of hatred, according to the class by which they have been viewed. The argument of that class who persuade themselves that the Great Republic is destroyed, because they wish it to be, is well put, in an article copied by us a few days ago, from the London *Times*. This, says that journal, is only the contest, as old as history, between the centripedal and centrifugal tendency, or aspirations of the race. The North, it tells us, desire union; the South, independence. The South, legally, have the worst side of the argument; historically and naturally, the best. Numberless attempts have been made in Europe to establish an empire coextensive with its territory; but the result is, that this is divided into twenty nationalities. The same law, the *Times* tells us, is to prevail on this continent, and is to be developed in the issue of the present contest. Slavery has nothing to do with it; commercial ideas but little. We are to be pulled apart by that law, occult in its operations, but palpable in its results, which makes political boundaries correspond with peculiarities of race, however these may be produced.

All this is very fine and plausible talk, but the context bears no relation whatever to the argument; or rather the arguments proceed upon an assumption entirely false—that Slavery has nothing to do with the rebellion. It has all to do with it. But for one, the other would never have been heard of. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are on the same belt, and have equally fertile climates with Missouri and Virginia. Yet the former are loyal and the latter rebellious, because the former have no slaves, and the latter have. Western Virginia is as loyal as Massachusetts; the Eastern, as disloyal as South Carolina, for similar reasons. Tennessee is, from the the same cause, divided into two hostile camps. Where the slave is the predominant interest, the people have espoused the rebellion; where it is not, the people are loyal, even in the seceding States.

Such is the fact. Slavery is the cause of the war. Before the rebellion the South were in exactly the category that the *Times* assigns to the North. They were for Union, but the law and fundamental condition of this Union was to be Slavery. This granted, and they would have been as eager for its preservation, and for the extension of its power over every acre of this continent, Canada and all, as the North is for amity, now that the tables are turned. This fact is perfectly notorious. The position of the parties grew out of a controversy at the polls. The South wanted the Government to extend Slavery. Admit, for the argument, that the North wanted to curb the power of this institution, and restrain its limits. Each entered the contest with equal zeal. It was not the fact that the two sections had been so arrayed. In 1856 the South, as the Union party in name, as well as in fact, won. The North submitted to its legal position. In 1860, the North, the Union Party by virtue of its victory, won. The South at once undertook to break up the Government, merely for the same object that they sought to hold it by electing its candidate to the Presidency, to extend Slavery. By a grand *coup de main* they expected to seize Washington, install themselves as the Government *de facto*, and effect by force what they were unable to do at the ballot-box.

The course which the *Times* has discovered as necessarily working the destruction of our Government, is a pure fiction. We admit that Slavery effects a great change in the character of a people cherishing it; that it is the disturbing element to our institutions, and that it was destined, in every event, to give us trouble, as it has, by so nursing the baser passions of man, as to create a total disregard for law and order. It is this contempt for law, begot by Slavery, that caused the rebellion. The North have at present but one object or idea in the contest—to enforce obedience to law. They very clearly see that if they cannot restrain lawless outrages in one quarter they cannot in another, and that, in such an event, they had better at once bid adieu to their Government and to their civilization. It is a contest to see whether we are capable of a Government, and properly so. No other motive yet plays an appreciable part in it. The final reckoning may involve many other questions. It is seen at the same time that the geographical unity of the country is such as to necessarily involve political unity. But as no one among us doubts our ability to put down the rebellion, it is felt needless to raise, at present, any such questions as these. The contest, therefore, being a purely political one, can be compassed with the same ease as between London north and London south of the Thames. It is simply one dependent upon numerical strength and material resources, and involves none of the considerations so artfully fabricated by the *Times*.

KENTUCKY AND HER SENATORS.—The loyal people of Kentucky are working steadily and bravely, through their Legislature, to put their State fully in its proper position as an integral part of the Union, and in full sympathy with the defenders of that Union, in the national councils as well as in the field. The Legislature has passed resolutions tendering hearty thanks to the States of Ohio and Indiana for promptness in sending regiments of their soldiers to Kentucky to help expel the Secession invaders. An act has passed authorizing the raising of $2,000,000, on the credit of the State, to aid in prosecuting the war against treason. And the money will be advanced immediately, as wanted, by the Banks of Kentucky. The Legislature has provided for the enrollment of 40,000 volunters in the State service, for three years or for the war, and has directed that this State force shall be under the general superior control of the officers of the United States Army engaged in Kentucky. In every respect, in the field, there is full concord between the United States Government and the State of Kentucky in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. The Governor, MAGOFFIN, employs himself in futile efforts to defeat this patriotic legislation by interposing vetoes, but the Legislature takes his unavailing protests indifferently, and with no delay passes all needful measures by overwhelming majorities over his vetoes.

At home, therefore, Kentucky is all right on the record. But in the Senate of the United States, the voice of the State is not heard. Treason holds the place that patriotism is entitled to fill. Kentucky is not willing that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and LAZARUS W. POWELL should any longer be regarded as exponents of the State in the public councils, and in resolutions passed by the most emphatic majorities, those Senators are now notified that their services are no longer wanted, and they are requested to resign. They are told that since the beginning of the present national difficulties, they have misrepresented the wishes and political opinions of the people of Kentucky—that they have uniformly so voted as to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government; and that one of them (BRECKINRIDGE) is even now in the midst of those enemies, aiding and encouraging them in their wicked war against the Government.

It is doubtful whether BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL will obey this invitation to resign. It would not be in accordance with the unfailing perversity of treason to do anything that duty or decency demands. But the Senate of the United States can purge its body of disloyal members, and with such an indictment against BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL as their own State has now formally and almost unanimously made, the Senate cannot hesitate a day in expelling them from their seats, and opening the way for Kentucky to send a loyal representation in their place.

CAPT. STRINGHAM'S RETIREMENT.—The circumstances which surrounded the withdrawal of Capt. STRINGHAM from active service, immediately after the capture of the Hatteras forts, have been enveloped in more than official mystery. Why an officer, who had so recently distinguished himself in a way that gave promise of continued services of equal value, should choose to retire, or should be dismissed, was a question asked generally, without any one pretending to answer. A partial solution is at last presented. Through a letter written from the flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron by one of its officers, we gather that the retirement of Capt. STRINGHAM was not entirely voluntary. It is represented as growing out of a trifling conflict of authority between the officer and the Navy Department. A transport, seriously damaged by a collision, had been sent to the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. It was at once returned to Fortress Monroe, with letters containing a reprimand addressed to the Commodore because of his having dispatched the vessel thither, instead of having the damages, which were serious, repaired at Newport's News, where, it is said, no facilities for such work exist. A sharp correspondence ensued between Capt. STRINGHAM and the Department, resulting in the removal of the former from the position which he had occupied so creditably.

This solution of the matter certainly seems inadequate. We are obliged to think some important part of the case has not been given. While Commodore STRINGHAM may have tendered his resignation in a moment of resentment, we can hardly think the Department, upon the slight showing of fact we have receited, would have accepted it; and it appears still more improbable that for a cause so trifling they would have deliberately consigned to private life an officer so efficient in a Navy where good officers are so greatly needed. There is evidently some link wanting in the chain of evidence, and how the public service is promoted by withholding it, it is difficult to understand.

FACING THE MUSIC.—It is a proverb, old almost as our language, that "they who dance must pay the piper." Our Government is learning this truth somewhat to its sorrow. Secretary CAMERON, we are told, is quite dismayed to find that the cost of music, by the regimental bands, is running up at a rate that will amount to millions of dollars per annum. To appreciate the fearful expense fully, it may be said that what is now paying for "brass bands," that blow so mightily in dress parades and in "serenading Generals," would have supported the Navy of the United States, as it stood a few years since.

Music is a very good thing in its way, but we cannot but believe that we are having "too much of a good thing." There has been far more swelling of cheeks and obstreperation of brazen-throated trumpets than is profitable. Jericho surrendered to the blast of a ram's horn. But our rebels do not yield to such persuasions. Nor should we expect them to. SHAKESPEARE knew the powerlessness of music over such. In his celebrated lines, he tells us that—

"He that hath no music in his soul,
And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for *treasons*, stratagems and spoils."

We have found the rebels exactly of this sort. We have "piped," but they have not "danced." They hear our notes, but they utterly refuse to "keep step to the music of the Union." Therefore, let us change. Draw out the diapason, and let the ordnance of battle mingle its deep roar with the silly clangor of cornets. We have had "quavers" enough in the Army, and had better return to first principles, known to revolutionary soldiers in the drum and fife. Fashionable music is full of "fugues," which means *flights*; and we should avoid aught that suggests the rapid time made in the "fugue" at Bull Run.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S MISADVENTURE.—We are enabled to give, this morning, the first distinct and intelligible account thus far received of the accident which recently befel the *Great Eastern*. Beyond the graphic clearness of the narrative, which commends it to the reader, it tends to settle certain questions involving the intrinsic merits of the vessel itself, and of all vessels built of the same monstrous proportions, and driven and guided by similar machinery. The supposition has been that the steamship was perfectly under control, and nearly free from the convulsive motion which in a very heavy sea knocks about smaller vessels mercilessly, until the breaking of the rudder-post left her drifting at random among the tremendous billows. Our correspondent shows, however, that the rudder had ceased to control the ship, and keep her from the trough of the sea, before the fracture; and that the breaking of the steering gear was one of the consequences, not the cause, of what happened. If this view of the accident be sustained by official inquiry, it must be confessed that so far as the rudder that all-important element of perfect success is concerned, the great ship is a failure, and that all great ships must be failures until greater strength and leverage, combined with equal mobility, be introduced into the steering apparatus. The other lessons of the incident may be learned from the narrative we give.

A CHEAP LESSON FROM EXPERIENCE.—Of the education which is to make us a military people, a portion will be given by our military leaders, but three-fourths will be instilled by the enemy. The encounters of the battle-field will teach steadiness and courage—surprises will teach caution. The capture of the National propeller *Fanny*, in Pamlico Sound shows much is to be learned in the last particular. The little vessel—imperfectly armed and carrying a small body of inexperienced soldiers—was cruising about those waters, as if every inlet, and tributary, and wave, indeed were in the possession of Union forces, and the rebels wholly exterminated. Yet Roanoke Island was known to be thronged with hostile troops; it was known that numerous armed vessels were anchored there, ready to pursue any offered prey; and it was hardly possible that the opportunity of recruiting their flotilla by the addition of the *Fanny* would be foregone by the insurgents. These considerations, which should have imposed caution, required the actual loss of the little vessel to reenforce them, and at this cost we have probably saved ourselves from a similar display of foolish hardihood, which might come infinitely dearer.

Union Meeting in Putnam County.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Brewster's Station, in Putnam County, on Saturday last. Not less than 4,500 persons were present. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove upon the grounds of A. B. MARVIN, Esq., who was chosen President of the meeting.

After an opening prayer, Mr. JACKSON, of Danbury, Conn., made a few introductory remarks, after which H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., of New-York, spoke for an hour on the condition of the country, the causes of the rebellion, and the important interests that were involved in its suppression. He insisted that, unless we had abandoned all faith in the solidity of the people to govern themselves, and were ready to give up, as a failure, the experiment of planting a prosperous, united, powerful and free Republic on this continent, we could not do otherwise than strain every nerve and put forth every possible effort to crush this attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers. While he had no doubt that the rebellion, started by the South, and prosecuted by them in the interest of Slavery, would end in giving that institution its death-blow, he doubted the wisdom of proclaiming emancipation as a means of carrying on the war. It was of the utmost importance at the present moment to preserve a united North, and it was, with him, a sufficient reason against the policy proposed, that it would divide the North, and introduce an element of weakness at a time when the country needs, above everything, a hearty and united prosecution of the war.

S. L. WOODFORD, Esq., of New-York, followed in a speech of great eloquence and force—intended mainly to rouse the people to the necessity of vigorous action, and to set forth the grounds for hope of a successful result. He denounced, with special emphasis, those who by cries of peace, by querulous complaints of the Government, or by stirring up partisan strife, cripple the war and aid the enemies of the Union. Mr. W. was heard with marked interest, and was loudly applauded.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Esq., of New-York, made a brief speech on the necessity of discarding all party issues and joining heartily in support of the Government. He was followed by Rev. Mr. CLAPP in a brief address, after which the meeting adjourned.

The spirit of the people in Putnam County is excellent. They have sent a large number of volunteers to the war, and are ready to contribute supplies of every kind for its prosecution. An excellent brass band was in attendance at the meeting, and several stirring, patriotic songs were sung by a choir of young ladies.

DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

Narrative of Her Voyage by a Passenger.

THE FORMER ACCOUNTS MUCH EXAGGERATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger on board the unfortunate *Great Eastern*, in her recent disastrous voyage, and the only one who came on by the *Edinburgh* (arrived to-day,) I had, before reaching these shores, sketched for the benefit of your readers, a narrative of the voyage, supposing that it would be the first you would receive. In this I am disappointed, by the prior arrival of the *Bohemian* in the St. Lawrence. But the accounts which I find in the New-York papers, though generally giving a fair idea of the disaster, are exaggerated or erroneous in many important particulars. For example, instead of 25 broken limbs, there was only one that I could hear of—that of the cook. Instead of two feet of water in the luggage-hold, there was about two inches. On this I am competent to speak, as I was frequently down amongst it, and by a little dodging avoided wetting much more than the soles of my boots. No "chandeliers fell with a crash." One was taken down, as it appeared insecure. So far from "*everything breakable*" being destroyed, there was no deficiency found of delf or glass, even on the last day before landing, by the four hundred passengers on board. The rudder-head, instead of being broken "at what seemed to be its strongest part," was broken at its weakest part—the junction of its lighter part, about ten inches in diameter, with its heavier mass, probably eighteen inches in diameter. The welding appeared to me to have been defective, and I heard it so stated by persons more competent than myself to judge. This is an accident which often occurs, and usually with far more serious results. In one case which occurs to me—that of the large screw-steamer *African*, from Liverpool for Constantinople—the rudder-head broke in the Channel, about midway between the Irish coast and the coast of Cornwall, and she rolled about like a log for seven days before a steering apparatus was constructed sufficient to take her into Liverpool, though the swell was not to be mentioned beside that experienced by the *Great Eastern*.

If I defend the vessel on these points, it is not on account of undue partiality to her proprietors. On the contrary, if the Company be ruined, I say, "Serve them right," for their wretched management of so noble a ship. Indeed, after the loss of time, loss of property, danger and inconvenience I had sustained, through their incompetence, I am far from likely either to defend them or their vessel from well-founded charges. But, in common with all who "go down to the sea in ships," and especially all Americans, who look forward to visiting Europe, and are the least prejudiced against sea-sickness, I feel a personal interest in the success of the great enterprise, and lament the short-sightedness of those who would cry it down when in difficulty, and try to frighten those who feel disposed to give it a helping hand.

Were railways discarded because the first experiment cost the valuable life of HUSKISSON? or because scores are still annually sacrificed? or river steamers, because of the frequent explosions of twenty years since? Or do we abandon hopes of telegraphic communication with Europe because the first cable is a total failure? Or of suppressing the Southern rebellion because of the defeat at of Bull Run?

I inclose my narrative of the voyage, and am, Sir, yours, respectfully, A TRAVELLER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 6. 1861.

THE NARRATIVE.

We sailed from Liverpool under the most favorable auspices, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, 10th September. The quays were lined with thousands—I might say, scores of thousands—of spectators, and we were accompanied down the river by several small steamers, some following us as far as the Bell Buoy, to take back the friends of passengers who had accompanied them so far. There was some detention there, and it was about 4 o'clock before the leviathan ship got fairly under way. Little of moment occurred that evening, some time and trouble being required to rectify confusion arising from errors in the allotment of berths. People had not settled into their places, and it was difficult for a passenger to find a steward, or to get any attendance; the superintendent of this department was slow, rude, and inefficient. Still, matters gradually settled themselves, and when bed-time came, the berths were exceedingly comfortable, linen, &c., perfect in cleanliness and quality, and the state-rooms generally, roomy and convenient. Meantime, the motion of the ship was hardly perceptible, and there was no reason why all should not sleep as well as in their own beds; and, judging by the aspect of the passengers on the following Wednesday morning, they must have generally done so. All were bright and cheerful, and the breakfast-tables were crowded to a degree novel to an Atlantic voyager, one day out. The stewards began to understand their duties, and the attendance showed improvement upon that of the previous day, when it had been trying to the patience of an empty stomach.

But how charming the scene after breakfast! Many of the ladies, particularly among the more sallow complexioned of our fair American fellow-passengers, enjoyed the velvet-covered couches of the brilliant "grand" and "ladies'" saloons, apparently fearful that if they ventured on deck "the winds of Heaven might visit their faces too roughly." But, *outside*, the scene was far more cheering. Gay groups promenaded the broad acres of the spacious deck, or occupied the wide seats, engaged in conversation, or contemplating the scene around; for we were now passing the bold, rocky cliffs and promontories, which stand out like huge breastworks to receive the shocks of the Atlantic, and protect the fertile fields of the Emerald Isle from the fury of the waves, which rushed madly against their black sides as we passed, and were dashed into clouds of spray and sheets of snowy foam.

At about this time we passed the New-York packet-ship *Underwriter*—one, I believe, of the largest of her class. She was bound for New-York, carrying all sail, under a strong southeast breeze, and pitching sufficiently to sicken, I should say, nine-tenths of such passengers as ours. Yet, as we passed her, which we did with wonderful celerity, considering the amount of sail she was carrying, our great ship moved along with the steadiness of the boats on Long Island Sound. Children were playing hide and seek about the deck, and even playing *ball* in one of the holds! In fact, things wore all the holiday character of the beach at Newport or Nahant on a fine day in August. By 12 o'clock, when about 21 hours out, we had made 304 knots, or over 14 nautical miles per hour. The common sentiment among the passengers was, that the voyage promised to be a pleasure excursion, and on that evening the general topic of conversation in the saloon was, the perfection of the vessel, the wish that the organization of the cabin department was as good, and a determination, in any case, never to cross the Atlantic by any other ship so long as she should remain on the station.

But, alas! for the uncertainty of all human affairs, especially where new experiments are being tried, and, above all, I may add, when connected with the unfortunate *Great Eastern*. On Thursday morning we had more wind, with a cross sea, and the vessel rolled a little, but still hardly enough to cause seasickness to any but very billious subjects. From about 2 o'clock, however, the wind rapidly increased, blowing, I should say, about S. S. W.—that is, a little forward of the port or left beam. By 4 o'clock it had increased to a gale, and the rolling of the ship was very disagreeable, though the sea was not excessive, the waves being apparently kept in check by the violence of the wind. At dinner (4 o'clock) it was difficult to sit at table, and I soon returned to the saloon, where the violence of the vessel's rolling had, by 4½ o'clock, begun to knock about the furniture. The chairs were not fastened at all, (as in all other sea-going vessels,) and the tables but very slightly. The sea increased. Tables, couches, and everything movable were one after the other detached from their positions, and precipitated violently from side to side of the saloon, smashing everything in their way, and endangering the limbs, if not the lives, of any passengers incautious enough to expose themselves. Some passengers, who failed to secure themselves by grasping fixtures of adequate strength, were thrown about like the furniture. Among these, one was thrown against one of the monster sheets of looking-glass, shivering it into fragments, which in their turn were dashed backwards and forwards till broken into a million of fragments, the smashing and crashing and dashing of which added no little to the din which almost prevailed above the external war of the elements. And this was but a sample of what was passing underdeck throughout the entire vessel. In every stateroom it was the same, on a smaller scale. But horrible as the noises were there and in the saloon, they were yet worse in the pantries and dining-rooms. Here, also, everything movable was in motion, but the things movable consisted in so large a degree of crockery, delf, china, glass, plate, cutlery and other brittle, or, at least, noise-producing substances, that it is impossible to imagine—much less to describe—the din which prevailed, and almost stunned the senses. And above all this came heavy thuds and booms like the sound of distant cannon, which revealed to the terrified listener that articles of ponderous weight must be hammering somewhere on the sides of the ship, and, for anything he could know to the contrary, making a way for the sea to enter.

It is difficult to say whether during all this time the sights and sounds, below or on deck, were the more appalling. The captain stood on the bridge, calm and collected, to all appearance, though needing considerable ingenuity and strength to balance himself and hold on to the railings, as the huge ship lurched from side to side. Often her deck appeared to be at an angle of 45 degrees, and her huge sides, which usually present the appearance of walls, 40 feet high, (say the height of a four-story house, and the length of three and a half New-York blocks,) were laid horizontally on the surface of the waves. It constantly appeared that she must roll clear over and engulf us all, without a moment's notice, in a watery grave. The grandeur of the scene rose so near to the level of sublimity as to almost reconcile one to the fate. Tossed about like ants on this gigantic mass by the strength of God's elements, in whose hands the ten thousand tons she weighs are but as a feather, our own insignificance is startlingly exhibited to us, and it appears as foolish for us to be anxious about our individual fate as to be alarmed about that of a fly in a thunder-storm!

But why talk of alarm? The ship rises again after every roll, and bravely throws back every wave; but not without damage. The seas are now running "mountain high." As she rolls off from one, another meets her on the other side, and one of our boats, hung forty feet from the sea, is reached by a wave and carried away. Then another and another. Eight boats in all are either washed away or "stove in." One or two seas, larger than others, spring up her sides like waterspouts, falling on her deck like cataracts. But the water runs off; the ship rides on, and few show signs of fear. The rolling is slow and majestic. There is no writhing, twisting, creaking, shuddering, or recoiling from the blows of the waves, such as we have experienced in weaker ships. The monster apparently minds it but little, and the storm may be left to spend its fury on her colossal sides. I return to comfort lady friends in their cabins, but soon seek again the deck. Men look gloomy as I pass, and one whispers, with pallid lips, "The engines have stopped!" But it is soon discovered that the stoppage is voluntary on the part of the engineer, in consequence of a roll of sheet lead geting adrift, and being in danger of getting among the machinery. The screw continues working, and within half an hour the huge paddle engines resume their labor at half speed, and with a ponderous ease and regularity, which makes any accident to them appear as unlikely as the fall of a planet.

Yet we were now just entering upon the phase of real danger. We were still in the trough of the sea, and rolling as before. The paddles had hardly resumed work, till we heard proceeding from one of them a noise as of the roll of near thunder, loud enough to resound all over the vessel. It was found that during the stoppage of the engines, the exposure of the paddles to the fierce onslaught of the waves had wrenched out of place the arms of one, if not both of them, and the windward wheel was already rubbing violently against the side of the vessel at every revolution. There was no alternative but to stop the engines again, and trust solely to the screw. The paddles were thus abandoned to the action of the waves, which made short work of them. Their process of demolition no man can describe, but when daylight came, nothing remained of them but their axles. The gigantic arms, cross-bars and floats had utterly disappeared, and the wheelhouses were tenantless! Those who have the simplest rudiments of knowledge of sailing, naturally inquire, Why is the vessel allowed to remain in the trough of the sea? Why is not her head brought up in the wind? The inexplicable and unsatisfactory reply is, that she will not steer. That the helm has been hard-up all the evening to no purpose. At last an effort is made to run her off *before* the wind, a dangerous movement usually in a gale, but anything being better than a continuance in our present position. To this end, a jib-sail is hoisted, but it is hardly up till it goes off with a succession of sounds like the rapid firing of a park of artillery, and we see it shivered into ribbons by the fury of the tempest! Another sail is tried, but though it stands for half an hour, it then follows its predecessor, and the desired result is not attained. We still roll on in the trough, and destruction seems to stare us in the face, as the waves, apparently even increasing in volume and power, return again and again to the charge. It is rumored too, that the enormous chain cable, weighing about thirty tons, is loose and dashing from side to side, with every prospect of going through the hull of the vessel. The cow-house became detached, and the poor beasts (there were two) must have had a fearful time. One died of her wounds' and the other fell half through the skylight of the ladies' saloon and had to be killed. The bruises and contusions sustained by passengers and crew were magnified by rumor into the most frightful fractures, the report at one time being that the surgeon had fourteen broken legs on his hands, sundry broken ribs, &c., &c. The fact was, I believe, that there was no serious accident to life or limb, except on the part of the chief cook, whose leg was broken, and on that of the baker, who sustained some dislocation. Thus did we enter upon the weary night, most of the passengers returning to bed, but not to sleep. All conducted themselves well—the ladies especially—there being no screaming heard, and but little foolish alarm shown.

The return of day brought with it new hopes. We were still in the trough of the sea, and the rolling of the ship was nearly as violent as ever, but the wind had moderated considerably, and there are no circumstances, perhaps, so terrible but that the gloom and despair they cause are intensified by the darkness of night, and lessened by the brightness of day. But sad news met our ears. The rudder was gone, and the reason of the vessel not answering to her helm was now fully explained. The upper part of the rudder-head was wrenched from the lower part at their junction, the welding together of the two having apparently been defective. Thus the rudder was left to flap from side to side, with the action of the sea, without control of any kind, and at one place it had been struck by a flange of the screw, and a deep indentation made in its outer edge. We further learned that, during the storm, two enormous iron tanks of oil, weighing probably two or three tons each, situated on one of the steerage decks, had become detached and were precipitated, like everything else, from side to side of the vessel. They smashed into atoms the sailors' berths on the same deck, till they cleared the way to the sides of the ship, against which they pounded with a weight and force which must have appeared irresistible. Yet, thanks be to Providence, and to the extraordinary strength of the iron plates forming the vessel's sides, they hardly caused an indentation. This was cheering. The strength of the hull, at least, had been abundantly proved, and it was generally felt that it could not in the open sea be put to more severe tests than it had already stood. The Captain observed that there was no ship afloat that would not have been crushed to atoms by one-half of it, while it was only our outworks which had gone. The body was sound in all its vital parts.

Distressing news now came to the ladies. A large proportion of the baggage had been left on one of the after-cargo decks, by which the passengers had originally entered the ship. It was left scattered about without any storage whatever. During the gale a quantity of water had got into this hold, probably owing to the port for passengers to pass through having been insecurely fastened. Between the action of this water and the dashing of the trunks from side to side, caused by the ship's rolling, the greater number of the trunks, portmanteaus, &c., were speedily smashed to atoms, and their contents reduced to the condition of pulp. Steerage-passengers here lost their all—often the savings of a lifetime. Ladies lost their cherished jewels, and mementoes of lost friends, or of the varied scenes of their foreign travel. Misses McFlimseys lost the objects of their most ardent affections in the form of rich grenadines, poplins and laces, and the rougher specimens of humanity lost the London-made dress and dinner-suits, with which they had fondly calculated on adorning New-York society during the coming season, not to speak of their best street and under-clothing, which was so much too good to wear at sea! All were mingled, entwined, interlaced in one horrid mess, and already half reduced into their final condition of paper. We may pass jokes about it, but to many it represented the destruction of all their material possessions, and to many of the softer sex the losses will be irretrievable. It is to be hoped that the Company will at once see and acknowledge their just liability for all this loss and damage. There was a safe and excellent luggage room in which a portion had been stowed and escaped uninjured; and had the whole been removed there, as it ought to have been, and as the officers had promised it should be, none of this loss would have been sustained.

All Friday, Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday, the captain, engineers and crew were occupied in experimenting upon various plans for the construction of a temporary steering apparatus. At last a plan suggested by a Mr. GREATOREX, of Manchester, and elaborated by a Mr. TOWLE, an engineer from New-Hampshire, was adopted by the ship's engineer, and admirably carried out. It consisted in wrapping the rudder-head, which was fortunately surrounded by a series of ribs, (which were something to take hold of,) with a mass of chains, by which the rudder was brought into connection with the wheels. This not being sufficiently powerful of itself, was aided by an enormous chain, carried externally from the deck over the stern of the ship, and wrapped around the flange of the rudder. This complex system was completed on Sunday afternoon, when the ship was headed for Queenstown, and got under way. I should have said that the apprehensions of all on board were materially quieted by the appearance, on Saturday evening, of a small brig—the *Magnet*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia—which our captain hailed, and requested her master to remain in sight all night. He readily did so, lying by us like a little guardian spirit till we steamed away. He earned the heartfelt gratitude of eight hundred human beings, and I believe was instructed to follow the ship to Queenstown, where, I trust, he will find that he has earned something more substantial.

On Monday morning we were delighted to meet the *Persia*, eighteen hours out from Queestown, on her outward passage to New-York, as the anxiety of our friends in America about our fate would be set at rest by the news she would carry of our safe return so far. On the same evening a meeting of the first-cabin passengers was held, at which a series of resolutions were agreed to, condemnatory of the arrangements on board and the ballasting of the vessel, and calling on the Board of Trade to institute an investigation into the condition in which the *Great Eastern* was sent to sea. Also others, laudatory of the extraordinary strength of the ship and the conduct of the Captain, "especially since the disaster." Thanks were also voted to the Captain of the *Magnet*, and to Mr. TOWLE, the Engineer who assisted in adjusting the steering apparatus. Various subscriptions were raised, one to present a testimonial to Capt. WALKER, which was well deserved, for his "courage, energy, skill and untiring perseverance in discharging his arduous duties, to which, under God, the safety of the ship and passengers was mainly attributed;" another to the Engineer who assisted in adjusting the rudder; another to the men who sustained personal injuries; another to a seaman who courageously volunteered to be lowered over the stern of the ship to fix the chain on the rudder; and a final one, I believe, to the Captain of the *Magnet*.

On Tuesday afternoon we arrived off Kinsale Head, just a week since we sailed from Liverpool, and that evening the ship was anchored outside Queenstown Harbor. The evening was calm and favorable, but whether the tide did not suit, or the Captain was afraid to enter till fully advised as to the soundings, anchorage, &c., I know not. A few passengers landed by tug boats, which came alongside. On Wednesday morning we were told that the ship would enter the harbor in an hour or two, but, nevertheless, a few more of us left her in tug-boats. It was fortunate for ourselves that we did so, as all attempts to get her head round toward the mouth of the harbor failed, though assisted by five or six small tug-boats. And as a chopping sea had come up no boat could come alongside so as to take off the passengers. The difficulty was still greater on Thursday, as it blew half a gale, and though the *Edinburgh* steamer of the Inman Line of Screws had arrived at Queenstown, and was ready to take on 100 of the passengers, many of whom would willingly have come, it was not possible to convey them from one vessel to the other. Even of those who were on land, few had landed their luggage, and none but myself were able to proceed. The *Edinburgh*, instead of sailing at her appointed time on Thursday afternoon, was very properly detained during the night, on the chance of her services being needed, and when Capt. ROSKELL, of this ship, put to sea on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, the wind had moderated considerably, and the *Great Eastern* was lying safely at her anchorage. Owing to the swell, it was not likely the passengers would be enabled to land during that day, unless the ship could be got inside the harbor. They would probably, however, be landed in good time for the *Niagara* for Boston, intended to sail from Queenstown, on Sunday 22d September. Others will doubtless follow by the screw steamer *City of Washington*, to sail on Tuesday, Sept. 26.

I have confined myself for so far to a dry statement of facts, avoiding, as far as possible, any note or comment of my own upon the qualities of the ship, the capacity or conduct of the Captain and officers, or in fact upon the important question as to where the blame lies. The voyage has been so disastrous that it may not improbably break up the Company, as the liability of the stockholders is limited to the amount of capital already subscribed, and they may not willingly contribute further sums of money to be managed by a body of directors who have nothing but failure to show.

Who, then, is to blame? Not the builders of the ship or engines. Nothing could exceed the strength shown by both, under the most severe tests to which they could well be put, or the regularity and perfect working quatities of the latter. It is impossible to speak too strongly on these points. While the paddle-engines were kept at work, the massive grandeur of their slow, ponderous and steady action was only to be likened to the operations of nature. No hurry, no effort, no strain. The screw-engine is much more busy in its action, but its power was sufficiently proved by our being propelled by it alone after the loss of the paddles, and (though not working up to its full power) at the rate of nine knots per hour. The outer works of the ship, however, if we may judge by the result, were not of sufficient strength. The failure of the paddles and rudder was speedy and decisive, and as to all the internal fittings, the vessel was evidently furnished on the presumption that her motion would not be greater than that of a North River steamboat. These defects will be easily remedied in refitting her. As to her rolling propensity, it will probably never be entirely remedied. She is too high out of the water, and would doubtless be vastly improved by being lowered a story. But she would no doubt be reasonably steady, if supplied with four or five thousand tons of cargo or ballast in addition to the little she carried. She had only about 200 tons of goods on board, and, I believe, 5,000 to 6,000 tons of coal. As this was only about one-fourth of her burden, she was as buoyant as a cork.

And now as to her management. Animadversions have been passed upon the course of the Captain in keeping her in the trough of the sea, instead of bringing her head up in the wind. It is said, by nautical men, that the latter is the usual and only safe course when a vessel is exposed to a gale on her beam, and that its neglect is generally visited with fatal consequences, such as occurred to the *Australasian*—which powerful steamer had her decks swept, and sustained a vast amount of damage not long since, through what was said to have been an error of the same kind. Be that as it may, I feel the most entire confidence that had the *Great Eastern* been brought up in the wind when it first increased to a gale—say, at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the fatal Thursday—she would have ridden it out without accident, and with greater ease than any other ship afloat.

It was stated to me by seamen on board that on her outward voyage to New-York, in May, she met a considerable gale, and rolled a good deal for half an hour, when she was brought up in the wind and divested of heavy spars, which she had till then carried on her masts, and, moreover, that she lay so steadily during the operation, that it was as easily effected as though she had been in harbor. And indeed from her immense length, which prevents her from pitching, it stands to reason that a head sea could affect her but little. The statement of the officers on board was that the rudder broke a little after five o'clock. After that time, therefore, the Captain was not responsible for her position, as all control of the vessel was lost. The simple question in judging the Captain's management, would appear to be, was there anything to prevent his altering the course of the ship an hour before the time at which the rudder is alleged to have been broken? If the vessel refused to answer her helm thus early, it is clear that the fault was that of her construction and not that of her pilot. But if she was voluntarily left in the trough of the sea till the gale had increased to a degree which rendered her unmanageable, it is equally manifest that there was a serious error of judgment on the part of her Captain. On his behalf, however, it may be said that the vessel rolled so easily, labored so little, and shipped so little water in the earlier part of the gale that the rules which ordinarily dictate to a master to alter his course did not exist in sufficient force to appear to render it necessary, till the time at which it was attempted, and frustrated by the breaking of the rudder. If that be the defence, it is tantamount to an admission that he was too new to the ship to understand her fully, and the management she required. And this is, no doubt, the exact truth. Capt. WALKER is well known to be an experienced sailor and excellent officer, and to have commanded most successfully in other steamers, including the *Adriatic*, which in point of size is the second passenger-carrying vessel afloat. But that is not enough. We might as well expect a clever coachman to at once show equal ability and knowledge in driving an elephant. The responsibility, therefore, comes home to the "Great Ship Company," who have chosen to have the services of a new master every voyage. So long as they continue that system, we need not be surprised if the results be disastrous. Capt. WALKER has now learned what the ship is, what she requires, what she can bear, and what she can do. If he has made a mistake, any other new master would probably have made the same, and after his recent experience there is no fear of his repeating it. Nor could any man living have shown more untiring energy and skill in his efforts to retrieve the disasters than he manifested from the moment of their occurrence. The resolutions voted at the meeting of passengers, and the testimonial presented to him, abundantly prove that this feeling was general among them. I will also add that he was more polite and gentlemanly to the passengers who addressed him than could have been expected, considering the arduous cares which weighed upon him,—and this, I am sorry to say, is a great deal more than be said of the officer who had the superintendence of the cabin department, who was both inefficient and uncivil from the first day out, and to his neglect of duty must be ascribed the immense loss of luggage which took place and much of the destruction of furniture.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to express my opinion that, notwithstanding all that has happened, the *Great Eastern* is the noblest ship afloat, in many respects besides her size; that she is the strongest and most comfortable (and the only comfortable) ship on the ocean; that sea-sickness is almost done away with on board of her; and that, if the defects I pointed out were remedied, and Capt. WALKER or any master knowing her as well as he now does, placed in command, I should have such confidence in her safety as never to cross the Atlantic in any other vessel while she is kept in the trade.

Brandreth's Pills

Purify the blood, and so act upon the whole system and all its parts. In colds, influenza, bilious affections and rheumatism, their effect, as curatives, is unrivaled. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. **$30.**

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

BIRTHS.

BOSTWICK.—At Pines Bridge, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, the wife of L. P. BOSTWICK, of a son.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Charles Robinson, Mr. FRANKLIN B. HASTINGS, of New-York, to Miss MATTIE M. WOOD, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at the residence of her uncle, William Graham, No. 97 West 48th-st., ELIZA JOHNSTON, a native of Kilna, County Londonderry, Ireland, aged 23.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday morning's papers.

BLEECKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, JAMES W. BLEECKER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Samuel D. Denison and Robert C. Rathbone, and also the Directors of Stock Brokers, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

SNIFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 5, EMILINE ADELIA SNIFFIN, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Portchester this (Monday) morning.

REID.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, MAGGIE, only daughter of Thomas M. and Margaret Jane Reid, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 170 East 50th-st.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

DILLON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 5, after a short and painful illness, MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of Robert Dillon, in the 17th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE R. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 28 Catherine-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. James' Church, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Edward, and his father-in-law, Patrick Grady, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, Mr. SAMUEL F. SNIFFEN, aged 49 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation.

☞ Marrietta, Ohio, papers please copy.

PABOR.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, EDGAR KETCHUM PABOR, infant son of William E. and Phila Ann Pabor, aged 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his afflicted parents, on 3d-av., corner 125th-st.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 6, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, only daughter of Francis P. and Elizabeth F. Sarvis, aged 5 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lafayette-av., between Nostrand and Bedford avs., this (Monday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, at his residence, suddenly, Rev. JOHN NITCHIE LEWIS, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevens, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 5, MARY E. WILLIAMS, aged 35 years.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Williams, M. D., 3d-av., between Middle and 17th sts., South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DIXON.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, Oct. 5, ELIZABETH A. CHASE, wife of Henry Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington-st., between 1st and K sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SQUIER.—In Pleasant Valley, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 5, BELA S. SQUIER, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

SPROLE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, WILLIAM T. SPROLE, Jr., late of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Dr. Sprole, Newburgh. Train leaves Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Fishkill at 5:31 and 7:54 P. M.

Members of the Fifth Company Seventh Regiment, N. G., are hereby notified to appear at the Armory this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, in citizens' dress, black hat, with the usual badge of mourning, to proceed to Newburgh, to attend the funeral services of the late Orderly Sergeant, WM. T. SPROLE. Members of the regiment who may wish to attend the funeral are invited to meet with the company. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock.

A. W. HYDE,
Secretary Fifth Company N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 525.—OCT. 5, 1861.
7, 46, 72, 22, 43, 59, 65, 76, 66, 35, 19, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 526.—OCT. 5, 1861.
21, 46, 49, 32, 18, 62, 54, 68, 74, 64, 71, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone nd vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cans

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screame almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from anyo the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' "Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS.
NEW PATTERNS,
For sale low by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CAUTION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SHILLING BENZINE" cautions the trade and public against an imitation article now being thrown upon the market, put up in a style almost exactly similar, and well calculated to deceive. The above title, as well as all combinations of the same, is a trade-mark of value, and as such will be protected, by legal measures, if necessary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 162 Broadway.

HYATT, THE CARD ENGRAVER, HAS removed from the old establishment, corner Maiden-lane and Broadway, to No. 12 John-st., near Broadway.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The regiment is ordered to Washington in two weeks. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Head-quarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistments for three years or during the war.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY RIFLES.

(SCHWARZE JAGER)
COL. EUGENE D'KOSLAY.

The Flag Presentation of the above Regiment will take place TO-DAY, the 7th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Camp of the Regiment, Hudson City, near Hoboken.

On this occasion the celebrated German Liederkrans, with other Societies, will give their cooperation.

Tickets can be had at the Camp, admitting a gentleman and lady.

In behalf of the ladies.

THE COMMITTEE.

FERD. KOENIG,	WAPLE,
FR. KOHLBERGER,	L. STERN
WM. BUSS,	AD. BEER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE Sons of Orange and Sullivan Counties was held at the Everett House on Friday Ev

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 36th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a faculty of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payable quarterly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
Highland, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.
A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. E. ROMAIL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Messrs. Isidore Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal by post.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. Junior classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time to be favorable for entrance.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Eadfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russell, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Traak, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. D. ROWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gideon Schubard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BRAYWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 2d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 385 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 19 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 326 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT Small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

R. F. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MR. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Church.

[illegible]IELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN [illegible], N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTH-[illegible] opens Sept. 16. $126 per annum for board.

[illegible] FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—[illegible] & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 36 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 82 West 18th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 163d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 6 4th-av., New-York, and 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Every pupil is thoroughly and separately taught by the subscriber.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints, from a perfect master, are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."
WM. C. BRYANT.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.
The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the School-houses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils
FREE OF CHARGE.
Applications for admissions must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.
MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School Houses.*
1st.	29. Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1. No. 33 Rose-st.
5th.	44. Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23. City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31. Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38. Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16. West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42. Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	36. Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37. Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43. Manhattanville.
13th.	34. Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30. Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10. Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11. Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13. Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40. Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18. Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32. West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av.
21st.	49. Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17. Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28. Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51. Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School-Houses,*
1st.	29. Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14. Oliver-st., near Cherry.
6th.	24. Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31. Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38. Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16. West Thirteenth-st, near Seventh-av.
10th.	42. Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	15. Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37. Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12th.	43. Manhattanville.
12th.	39. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13th.	34. Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14th.	5. Mott-st., near Spring.
15th.	10. Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11. Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	19. Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18th.	50. Twentieth-st., near Third-av.
19th.	18. Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	33. Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21st.	14. Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17. Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28. Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
No. 2 Laurens-st., near Broome—males and females.
Seventeenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.—males and females.

The Term of all the Schools aforesaid commences on MONDAY, Oct. 7, and continues eighteen weeks, exclusive of the usual Holiday vacation.
By order of the Board of Education,
THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors or governesses. Also, parents with circulars and information of good schools for their children. Wanted, a lady to teach the harp and singing in a seminary on the Hudson.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. (Removed from Bible House.) Wanted a French lady to teach in the country; compensation small. Call at 1 o'clock, P. M.
G. G. SAXE.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE education is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. DE B., 78 Houston-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary in the South. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F, Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the highest branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

A TEACHER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, whose school was closed by the war, wishes to act here as teacher, tutor, governor, in a family, school, academy, &c.; will prepare pupils for college, or make young men and women better satisfied with their education in grammar, composition, arithmetic, writing, &c. Testimonials and references will satisfy every one. Address EDUCATION, Union-square Post-office, New-York City.

A GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires an engagement as such, either visiting or resident; besides the usual branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, and the Italian, German and French languages; the two latter she speaks as a native. Direct to C. M. L., care T. F. Browne & Co., No. 709 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 9 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AN ARTIST.—A FRENCH LADY IS WISHING to find a photographic gallery where she would be as partner for her work; she has been employed for several years in the first photography in Paris, and is able to paint the photographs in oil or water color. Specimens will be showed. Call at 127th-st., corner of 6th-av., or address Mrs. O. EBERT, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 22d-st., near 2d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an obliging, competent, trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in it; can produce the very best of City references from the family she has just left; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen until suited at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of children and do sewing; no objections to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objections to the care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 80 West 26th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress. Has good recommendation from her last place, where she has been for two years. Inquire at No. 51 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Advertiser is willing and obliging. Reference if required. Call for two days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted for a smart, capable waitress and up stairs servant, is an excellent hand in the dining room; neat as possible both in habits and appearance; is highly recommended by a Brooklyn lady; for sake of a steady place will take very low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS,—A respectable girl, with best City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; best of references given. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, jellies and desserts, boneing of all kinds of fowl, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to do the coarse part of the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., third story, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference, as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience. No objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY ENGLISH Protestant woman, with most excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; has lived in the best families in England; four years in America; does all styles of pastries, soups and jellies, preserves and game; wages, $9 to $10; city or country preferred. Call or address No. 184 East 29st-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a splendid meat cook and baker of biscuit and pastry; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference, both City and country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game and cooking in all its branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable German Protestant girl as good cook and baker; in a private German family preferred; will assist with washing, &c.; City reference. Apply at No. 44½ 6th-av., corner of 4th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 66 Grand-st., back room, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; has lived two years in her last place. Apply at No. 80 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; understands milk and butter, and would assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and first-class waitress, or child's nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 6, two flights up.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted for a smart, obliging, and most respectable servant, who understands all kinds of good family cooking, such as making the best of bread, biscuits, and plain pastry, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is not one of the professed kind, but a good servant, and well recommended. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference of three years. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st.

A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, in the City or country, a situation for a smart, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and froner and good cook; experienced in all kinds of housework and kitchen work; very neat, obliging, and quick about her work, and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress, or would be willing to do part of the chamberwork. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of a lady in her confinement, or would willingly take a cook's situation in a small private family, being perfectly capable to fill either situation; most satisfactory City references given by first-class families. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th-sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has acted in that capacity a long time, and is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can bring the child up by hand, if required. Also a good plain sewer. Can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., for three days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 184 East 29th-st, for two days, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable girl, bearing the highest testimonials of her carefulness and competency, as a nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition; can cut and fit their clothes, and in every respect a most desirable person; wages not a consideration. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberword and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 483 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and steamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 262 6th-av., in the store.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, steady young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is accustomed to the care of children, and is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City references. Call at No. 280 West 29th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamber work, or would take care of young children; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IN want of a situation; is a good dressmaker, and does all kind of family sewing, and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference for capability. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; she has a sewing-machine of her own; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit for children, boys or girls; can be recommended from first-class families. Call at No. 177 East 35th-st., second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to do light chamberwork or fine washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Call at No. 197 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, back room.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A WIDOW LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, desires a situation as companion to an elderly lady or invalid, or as housekeeper. Address S. D. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire se placer dans une bonne famille pour soigner les enfants. Bons renseignements. S'adresse No. 10 rue Oxford, Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing and obliging and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; would keep a small garden in order if required, and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address J. J., Box No 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; can produce references from his last employer. Call at, or address D. L., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store; will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man; refers to his last place. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, with no incumbrance; the man is a first-rate coachman and groom, and is also a good gardener; the woman is a good seamstress, and would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are honest and trustworthy, and have good reference. Address F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses, and plain gardening in all its branches; can come highly recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THOROough practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as a plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address M. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions, under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and collected on the payment separately from the Notes.

The yearly rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certificates of deposit upon the Banks of this City and current funds to enable ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for these services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{ No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
{ No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.,
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1861:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts	$1,881,025 92
2. Overdrafts	2,605 18
3. Due from Banks	66,918 17
4. Due from the Directors of Bank	$70,000 00
5. Due from Brokers	27,000 00
6. Real Estate	200,000 00
7. Specie	469,801 07
8. Cash items, viz.: Checks and Notes on other Banks taken on deposit	226,494 50
9. Stocks—United States and New-York State	875,440 50
10. Bonds and Mortgages	10,800 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks	15,321 00
12. Loss and Expense Account	4,330 06
Total	$3,752,824 23

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital	$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$200,000 00
Less Notes on hand	5,022— 194,978 00
3. Profits	163,967 18
4. Due to Banks	145,627 00
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors in U. S	261,120 00
7. Due Depositors on demand	1,483,706 05
Unpaid Dividends	3,426 00
Total	$3,752,824 23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1861.

A. O. MEARS,
Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 131 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT,
NO. 47 WALL-ST., FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES. The Secretary of the Treasury having appointed MR. CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, of our firm, agent for the sale of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., we are prepared to supply them in lots to suit purchasers, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.

The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.

Bankable funds received in payment.

Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes per return of mail.

Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October.
W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$60,000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR A TERM of years to loan on bond and mortgage on Broadway property. Principals, with a written description, will apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement. Also, $9,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD,
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 221 EAST 30TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, OCT. 8,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl.

Sale of new and handsome custom-made cabinet furniture, being the balance of stock of a manufacturer, consisting of mahogany and walnut secretaries, book-cases, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, round ends; handsome marble-top dressing bureaus, plain do., washstands, wardrobes, &c.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for public purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock: but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of one elegant solid rosewood suite, consisting of three sofas, arm and parlor chairs, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, rosewood secretary bookcase, first quality hair mattresses and bedding, shaving-stand, Turkish chair in green satin, ditto in delaine, dining and bedroom chairs, two children's cribs and bedding, rosewood music-stand, card-table, marble-top centre-table, silver-plated tea and coffee set, waiter, rosewood work-table, child's-wagon, oval mirrors, two superb pier mirror frames, bronze chandeliers, two lounges, an elegant assortment of cut-glassware; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

Also, one light four-seat Rockaway; has never been used

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c., dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom suites, enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 new and shifting-top light-wagons of one of the best New Haven makers, leather-trimmed, and in fine order. Also, one light road-wagon, same maker, entirely new, and very stylish. Also, in the galleries over our store, a quantity of fine gilt frames, all new, of the most desirable styles and sizes, and a fine pier mirror, with base and cornices to match; also a fine mantel-mirror, medium size, with carved gilt frame, positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany bookcase and mahogany dressing bureaus; oak extension dining-tables, rosewood suite in crimson plush; hair mattresses, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, bolsters and pillows; ingrain carpets, rosewood marble top centre table, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Books, &c.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, paintings, lace curtains, bronzes, &c.; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, carpeting, bedding, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen utensils.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to Fall trade, to which we invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER lb.; best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 12c.; candles, 12c; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. ₱ lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. ₱ 7 lbs., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner 39th-st.

GET YOUR FLOUR FOR THE WINTER BEFORE THE PRICE GOES UP.—At the cheapest flour store you can get flour at $4 50 to $6 50, warranted good, and sent to your house in any part of the City, or on any wagon express route in the vicinity. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—XIIth, XVIIth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. Regular nominee of the People's Union Convention for Senator: R. B. BRADFORD.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the dispondency or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint; the blood is sure to absorb the remedy it used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	.25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	.25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	.25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	.25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	.25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	.25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	.25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	.25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	.25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	.25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	.25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	.25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	.25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	.25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	.25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills, Periodical Sickness	.50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	.50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or Weak Sight	.50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	.50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	.50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	.50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	.50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	.50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	.50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	.50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	.50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	.50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	.50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7.00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, IN 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or in 5th-av., near 17th-st., a BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 41 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTHERN part of this State, two extra fine pairs of Horses—one a pair of sorrels, 16 hands high, full long tails and manes; for style and beauty cannot be surpassed in the City; the other a pair of bays, 15¾ hands high, pony made, and show a great deal of style, action and speed. The above are positively worthy of an inspection from parties wishing to buy, being equal, if not superior, to any that have been in market this season, and will be offered at very low figures to make quick sales. A fair exchange will be given for other horses. Can be seen at the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO

THE STATE PRISONERS.

A List of the Detenus, with the Dates of Incarceration and Other Information in Regard to Each.

We published a few days ago an imperfect list of the State prisoners who have been confined at Fort Lafayette, since the employment of that post as a place of detention. The catalogue we have now the means to make more complete, with some additional information in regard to each prisoner.

E. S. Ruggles, Fredericksburgh, Va., arrived July 20. Late Acting Midshipman, U. S. N.

P. M. Quillan, Charleston, S. C., arrived July 20, left Aug. 7. Said to be a British subject.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left Aug. 18. Said to be a British subject.

James E. Murphy, Portsmouth, Va., arrived July 31.

John H. Cusick, Woodville, Md., arrived July 31.

Dr. Edw. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left Sept. 17, on parole.

Chas. M. Hagelin, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

John W. Davis, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Chas. Howard, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Wm. Gatchell, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Sam. H. Lyon, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Richard H. Alvey, Hagerstown, Md., arrived July 31.

Austin E. Smith, San Francisco, Cal., arrived Aug. 2.

John Williams, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 11.

Robert Mure, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 14.

Chas. Kopperal, Carroll Co., Miss., arrived Aug. 18.

T. S. Serrill, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 16, left Sept. 5.

Pierce Butler, Philadelphia, Penn., arrived Aug. 20, left Aug. 24.

Louis De Bebian, Wilmington, N. C., arrived Aug. 20, left Sept. 17. Said to be a French subject.

George Miles, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 22.

James G. Guthrie, Pittsburgh, Va., arrived Aug. 22, left Oct. 3.

J. R. Barbour, Lake Providence, La., arrived Aug. 24.

F. M. Fisk, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 2.

D. C. Lowber, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25.

James G. Berrett, Washington City, D. C., arrived Aug. 25, left Sept. 14.

Patrick McCarthy, James Rielly, John Williams, Archibald Wilson, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 3. Crew of privateer schooner *York*, of Norfolk, Va., taken from schooner *George G. Baker*, of Galveston, Texas, by the United States gunboat *Union*, Aug. 9, 1861.

John A. Marshall, George O. Gladden, John Joabellie, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Carlos, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 3. Crew of privateer schooner *Dixie*, taken from schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York, by United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sam. Eakins, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 26.

David Renno, Columbia, S. C., arrived Aug. 26, left Sept. 4.

Sam. J. Anderson, New-York, N. Y., arrived Aug. 27. Held by the Government as a citizen of Georgia.

Robert Tansill, Prince William County, Va., arrived Aug. 28. Late Captain U. S. M. C.

Thomas C. Wilson, Springfield, Mo., arrived Aug. 28. Late Lieutenant U. S. M. C.

Henry B. Claiborne, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Hilary Cenas, New-Orleans, La., arrived Sept. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Wm. Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived Aug. 28, left Sept. 13.

Ellis B. Schnabel, Lycoming, Penn., arrived Aug. 29.

Uriah B. Harrold, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 30, left Sept. 18.

Richard S. Freeman, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 31.

Wm. H. Ward, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 31. Late Lieutenant U. S. N.

Julius A. de Lagnel, Alexandria, Va.; arrived Aug. 31; left Sept. 20. Captain S. C. A.; removed to Fort Columbus.

R. F. Grove, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 1.

Frank E. Williams, Choctaw, Ark.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 7.

H. L. Reynolds, Mobile, Ala.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 13.

J. C. Rahming, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 3; left Sept. 18. Said to be a British subject.

Henry A. Reeves, Greenport, L. I.; arrived Sept. 4.

James Chapin, Vicksburgh, Miss.; arrived Sept. 5.

Edward B. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; arrived Sept. 7.

Robert Elliot, Freedom, Me.; arrived Sept. 7.

Algernon S. Sullivan, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 8.

Charles Barkley, Charleston, S. C.; Benj. Corgon, England; Stephen Bennett, New-York, N. Y.; Richard Ravil, William Williams, William Simms, J. Clifton, England; A. Strombo, Denmark; arrived Sept. 8; left Sept. 26. Crew of schooner *Henry Middleton*, from Charleston, S. C., for England, captured in attempting to run the blockade, by the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, Aug. 31, 1861.

Arthur D. Wharton, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Charles J. Faulkner, Martinsburgh, Va.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Minister to France.

George L. Browne, Key West, Fla.; arrived Sept. 10; left Sept. 24.

James W. Wall, Burlington, N. J.; arrived Sept. 11; left Sept. 24.

Robert R. Walker, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12.

M. C. Stanley, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12; left Sept. 21.

J. K. Milner, Danville, Va.; arrived Sept. 12.

George P. Kane, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 13. Late Marshal.

Robert Drane, Loudon County, Va.; arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Arthur Dawson, Loudon County, Va.; arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Benj. Eggleston, Washington City, D. C.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 17.

Benj. F. Corlies, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 18.

Bethel Burton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13.

E. C. Myatt, Charles Williams, Peter Reilly, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Kelly, Nassau, N. P.; arrived Sept. 13. Crew of schooner *Col. Long*, taken by the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, Sept. 4, 1861.

William Perry, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From wreck of bark *Sir Walter Raleigh*, of Liverpool.

John Angus, Charles McLennashen, Wm. Smith, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From bark *Prima Donna*, of Londonderry.

John L. Newton, Wm. St. George, Wilmington, N. C.; arrived Sept. 13. From schooner *Albion*, of Wilmington, N. C., from Cardenas.

Wm. H. Wilder, Philadelphia, Penn.; arrived Sept. 14.

Benjamin F. Langley, New-Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 16.

James A. McMaster, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 16.

Moses Stannard, Madison, Conn.; arrived Sept. 16.

Daniel Corey, Warrenville, Somerset, County, N. J.; arrived Sept. 17.

Leonard Sturdivant, New-Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 19; left Sept. 27.

George A. Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn.; arrived Sept. 20; left Sept. 26.

John Bateman, Camden, Ala.; arrived Sept. 12, left Oct. 2. Said to be a British subject.

Wm. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived Sept. 21.

F. Wyatt, Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived Sept. 23.

James M. Haig, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Elbridge G. Kilbourne,* Anne Arundle Co., Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

John J. Heckart,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Josiah H. Gordon, Alleghany County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

William Salmon,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Andrew Kessler,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas J. Clagett,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Dr. Bernard Mills,* Carroll County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Clark J. Durant,* St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Joseph H. Maddox, St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas H. Maddox, Washington City, D. C.; arrived Sept. 23; left Oct. 4.

James W. Maxwell,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

William R. Miller,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Philip F. Raisin,* Kent County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

J. Lawrence Jones,* Talbot County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

George W. Landing,* Worcester County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

John M. Brewer, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Clerk of the Maryland Senate.

C. F. Sargent, Yarmouth, Me.; arrived Sept. 24.

Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

R. T. Durrett, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

M. W. Barr, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

H. M. Warfield,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. Zangston,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

T. Parkin Scott,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

S. Teakle Wallis,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

W. G. Harrison,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Charles H. Pitts,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

George W. Brown, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Mayor of Baltimore.

F. Key Howard, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*.

T. W. Hall, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26. Editor of the Baltimore *South*.

Hon. Henry May, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. A Member of Congress.

R. M. Dennison,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. G. Quinlin,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. A. A. Lynch,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

John C. Braine, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 28.

H. K. Stevens, South Carolina; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

B. P. Loyall, Norfolk, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

W. R. Butt, Portsmouth, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

* Members of the Maryland Legislature.

AN INTERESTING EXPLANATION.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

From the Worcester Transcript, Oct. 5.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the correspondence of a young and efficient officer in the naval service, formerly a resident of this city.

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA,
HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

Yesterday we were both surprised and grieved to learn that our gallant Commodore STRINGHAM, with several other of the oldest officers of the United States Navy, were to be withdrawn from the service and laid upon the shelf by the Department at Washington. At first we doubted it and Commodore S. in one of the thousand false rumors constantly adding their way into the social gatherings of a frigate's company. To-day we learn the fatal truth from the lips of the Commodore himself. It is the most incomprehensible and outrageous thing on record in the annals of the United States Navy. It was well understood that GOLDSBOROUGH is to supersede him in his command of the flagship *Minnesota* and the Atlantic blockading squadron. No cause is assigned, or none known to or even dreamed of by us to produce such a change. We have drawn up a letter for the Commodore after this fashion:

To Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham, lately commanding the Flag Ship Minnesota and the Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

RESPECTED SIR: On the eve of your departure from the *Minnesota*, and from command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, the undersigned officers and men of this ship, and ships composing part of the Squadron here present, beg leave most respectfully, both as members, permanent and temporary, of the American Navy, and as citizens of the United States of North America, to offer our humble tribute of respect, mingled with our sincere regrets, that you have been relieved from your very important command.

We feel that in serving our country in her present hour of trial, under your immediate command, we have been doing our duty in the most efficient manner in which that portion of the American Navy composing the Atlantic Blockading Squadron could have been employed or directed by any other member of this branch of public service, upon whose successful coöperation so much depends, in the present war against treason and traitors.

We know that we cannot justly be accused by yourself, or by others, of flattery or compliment when we record the history of your short connection with this ship and squadron, as one unceasing, untiring effort at all times and under all circumstances to promote the efficiency and usefulness of both; and that if complaints are, or have been made, the complainants can only hope for the charitable construction of having condemned hastily, and for "seeing with eyes, that, seeing, see not, and hearing with ears that, hearing, hear not."

Those present in the ship and squadron, who have witnessed your exertions, physical and mental, in behalf of your country and the service of which you are so justly the ornament and pride, can truthfully accord the ample praise contained in the very expressive phrase: "Well done, good and faithful servant." With this sentiment in our hearts as well as on our lips, with our best wishes for yourself, whether serving your country in your valuable professional capacity, (as we regret to know you are not immediately and continuously in your present important position so to do,) or restored to the quiet of your family hearthstone, we bid you a sincere, humble and most respectful farewell, with the hope and sincere wish that you may soon be recalled to active service.

On board flag-ship *Minnesota*, September, A. D. 1861.

REASONS FOR THE COMMODORE'S WITHDRAWAL.

The following extract, from the journal or log-book, will explain the cause of Commodore STRINGHAM's withdrawal from the command of the squadron—a matter which has heretofore been the subject of considerable speculation:

HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 23, 1861.

Flag-officer STRINGHAM having asked previously to be relieved, and having been detached, bade farewell to the officers and crew, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH took command of the squadron. Before taking his departure, Commodore STRINGHAM explained to all the officers and crew assembled on the quarter-deck, the reasons why he had asked to be relieved from the command of "the Atlantic Blockading Squadron." He said that some time ago the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* came into the Roads with two water-tanks bursted, to have them repaired. He said that as water was of the utmost importance on board of a ship, especially a man-of-war, and being a "great water man" himself, he saw the necessity of having the tanks properly repaired; consequently he deemed it expedient to send her to New-York, which he did.

Shortly afterwards, the United States gun-boat *Flag* came in with her wood-ends started and bowsprits gone, having been in collision with the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. He sent her round to the Washington Navy-yard to have her repaired. He had had command of three Navy-yards, and knew perfectly well that the *Flag* could be repaired in two days, whereas it would consume a week here (as it really did) to finish her. The Department sent the *Flag* back again to Hampton Roads, *and at the same time wrote him a letter censuring him for want of proper judgment and ability to have command of this squadron.* The Department suggested that the *Flag* could have been repaired at Newport's News—a most ridiculous suggestion to any one who is acquainted with the place. He then read to the officers and crew the correspondence which passed between himself and the Department, and commented upon them, but not in lengthened speech. He said he was too much excited and affected to give a full expression of his feelings. He wished us all well, said the *Minnesota* was a fine ship, that we had done our duty, upon every occasion, to his satisfaction, and that if any one thought we could have done better at Hatteras, they had better try some other place.

He then bade us farewell and returned to his cabin deeply affected, as were most of the officers and ship's company. After having changed his uniform and put on civilian's dress, he left his cabin for the last time. The Marine Guard, under Capt. SHUTTLEWORTH, were drawn up on the port side of the quarter deck. Fronting them, on the starboard side, were ranged the officers, according to rank. The sailors thronged the remainder of the spar deck, with heads uncovered, leaving a space open to the gangway, where stood our boatswain, ready to pipe him over the side. After lingering a short time by the cabin door, to give some direction as to the disposition of his baggage, the old gentleman, alone and unattended, advanced to the line of officers and shook hands with each one separately. Upon reaching the gangway he raised his hat to the men, whipped nimbly over the side and entered his cargo, which was lying alongside. The word "Lay aloft!" was given, and in an instant every man was in the rigging, from deck to dead eye, and nine rousing cheers went up for as good and brave a man as ever trod a war ship's deck.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular Army improved slightly last week, though it still remains very unsatisfactory. Fourteen men were enlisted at the three old offices for general service, and eight at the new offices for the Twelfth Infantry.

Since the abolition of the $2 premium paid for accepted recruits, it costs the Government just as much to enlist one man as to enlist fifty. In the present depressed state of recruiting, when scarcely any one office can book twenty men per month, each recruit costs at least $14 before he leaves the rendezvous, not in cash paid down at once, but in contingent expenses such as rent, fuel, officers' pay and allowances, privates pay, bread and clothes, stationery, advertising, &c. As each recruit must have at least two or three months of preparatory training before he is ready to take the field, and as he must be paid, fed and clothed during that time, it will be seen at once that it is rather expensive work to procure men and make them into soldiers.

Recruiting for the Navy continues very active. Two hundred men were shipped here last week.

The new battalion on Governor's Island is being formed as rapidly as possible, but as recruits come in very slowly it will be some time before it is completed. Upward of one hundred men have been assigned to it up to the present time. All recruits enlisted at the old offices in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, and at the new offices in Albany, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., Bridgeport, Conn., and Pittsburgh, Penn., will be attached to it. The men are drilled three times a day.

A general Court-Martial is now sitting at Fort Hamilton. Three prisoners were tried on Saturday—one private for desertion, another for sleeping on his post, and an officer for being absent without leave. The sentences passed in each case will, of course, not be promulgated until confirmed by the authorities.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Boston arrived here on Saturday, and were at once transferred to Governor's Island.

The new Twelfth Infantry has now about 400 men at the head-quarters, Fort Hamilton.

The forces in New-York harbor are stationed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	650	North Carolina	800
Fort Hamilton	1,500	Marine Barracks	100
Fort Lafayette	85	Vessels in harbor	420
Bedloe's Island	20		
Total			3,575

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Rhode Island	4
Brandywine	50	Connecticut	4
Ottawa	14	Brazalara	4
Seneca	14	Gem of the Sea	4
Pembina	14	Adeline	4
Crusader	10	Release	1
Wyandotte	10	Vixen	—
Sumter	10	Mercury	—
Quaker City	8	O. M. Pettit	—
Santiago de Cuba	8		

And three new steamers in the course of construction.

The following vessels are off the Battery:

	Guns.		Guns.
Unadilla	14	Alabama	5
James Adger	8	Florida	8
Augusta	8		

The gun-boats *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* are expected to sail to-day.

At the Charlestown Navy-yard, business is very brisk. Two sloops-of-war, the *Wachusett*, (13,) and the *Housatonic*, (13,) are nearly ready to be launched. A side-wheel steamer, something like a ferry-boat, is being built, and is probably intended to be used for conveying troops across rivers and bays. Her draft of water is only five feet. The gun-boat *Mohican* is being refitted. The line-of-battle ship *Vermont* is being made ready for an additional receiving ship, as the present one, the *Ohio*, has not sufficient accommodation for the numbers of blue-jackets who are daily joining the Navy.

A new sloop, of about sixty tons burden, is in the course of construction. She will be used as a powder-lighter, to carry ammunition from the magazines ashore to the ships-of-war.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Oration of Thomas Francis Meagher at the Academy of Music—An Overflowing House and Enthusiastic Meeting—Erin for the Union.

It the complete success of the Irish Brigade depended upon the meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening, it would be most indubitably assured. The house was crowded in every part with an audience composed of Erin's most stalwart sons and fairest daughters. From the upper private boxes depended the standards of the Emerald Isle and of the United States; and the hours from the opening of the doors to the commencement of the Oration were beguiled by music which awakened memories of the shamrock, as well as of the Stars and Stripes. Suddenly the melody swelled to a volume of martial sounds, the gaslight assumed its most glaring brilliancy, and amidst the most deafening cheers and long continued plaudits, Mr. MEAGHER headed a long line of distinguished guests proceeding to the stage. Among the most familiar faces were those of Judge DALY, Collector BARNEY, Judge CONNOLLY, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, Alderman BAGLEY, and others of equal note. Their appearance was the signal for a cry from an enthusiastic Celt, for "three cheers for Bull's Run." Failing to elicit these, he called for a similar compliment to the name of Mr. MEAGHER, which was given with a will.

Mr. MEAGHER, having been introduced in a neat speech by Judge DALY, commenced the reading of his address. He occupied two hours in a sketch of the history and duty of the Irish soldier, a review of the cause in which he was called to fight, a denunciation of the traitors and their abettors, and a glance at the prospects of the Union arms. There were, he said, no battle-fields in Europe that the feet of Irishmen had not trodden. [Applause.] The shamrock and the lily had been emblazoned on the banners of France in her proudest days. Ireland had shown that, although weak at home, she was strong abroad. [Applause.] Whether in the burning jungles of Hindoostan, the snows of Canada, or the sterilities of the Crimea, the Irishman stood erect and dauntless. [Applause.] The world knew their history, and he would not stop here to explain the historic contradictions of his race. He was here to plead their support for a cause whose justice and righteousness would not be impeached. [Applause.] He painted in eloquent terms the reverence of the people for WASHINGTON, denouncing with scathing terms the false-hearted traitors who would destroy every principle for which the Father of his country fought. [Applause.] The legally elected Government had been most murderously assailed and by whom? With what violence, insubordination, malevolence and sacrilege? What justification was there for it? What part of the Constitution had been annulled? None. The South had always been the imperious dictator, and had come to regard the Presidential Chair as her peculiar institution. [Laughter.] And because the popular verdict had been against them, they undertook to substitute the bayonet for the will of the people. Instead of being Americans, they had become Mexicans. They had adopted the maxim of Lucifer—they would rather reign in hell, than serve in Heaven. What! had there been anything to justify their exasperation? If there was, he could not see it. [Great laughter.] It was claimed that the Chicago Platform was sufficient cause; but the trading politicians who had sold themselves to the rice and cotton plantations of the South must relinquish that argument. The President laid aside his platform when he took the oath of allegiance. [Applause.] But, even if the President had been in alliance with the proscriptive Dark Lantern of ULLMAN, or GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS NARCISSUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo, [great laughter,] it would have been the duty of all of them to support him. [Applause.] The President no longer could obey the mandate of a party—he must be the Executive of a nation. [Applause.] But the so-called chivalry would give him one day to disprove the calumnies of his unprincipled accusers. The spoils-seekers of the Buchanan Administration—the Fort Snelling and Willett's Point gentlemen—the Breckinridge, and Floyd, and Buchanan schools, had goarded on the North to madness. [Applause.] They had been exasperated by GREELEY. [Hisses.] Oh let them be good-natured and give three cheers for GREELEY. [Three faint cheers and hisses.] Well, he would leave it to their good-nature. [Laughter.] The sermons of BEECHER, [hisses,] and the Phillippics of PHILLIPS, [hisses,] and the poetry of WHITTIER, (he guessed they didn't know much about the poetry) [laughter,] had driven the South to madness, and they should all alike be consigned to silence and seclusion. [Applause.] The South, too, had stigmatized the North, and insulted its honest toiler. But, through all, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government had been true to the rights of the South. He excoriated without mercy the traitors in our midst who are trying to poison the people's minds with cries of "peace," and eloquently depicted the more shameful calamities that could befal a nation than that of a war for the preservation of constitutional government. [Applause.] He humorously pictured the appearance of a perfumed, kid-gloved abolitionist, to whom he had described the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the battle of Bull Run, characterizing them, among other things, as Jacksonian Democrats, and, with a few conscientious exceptions, Roman Catholics all. He was himself a Jacksonian Democrat, and could not be suspected of sympathy with Republicanism. He described the traitors here among us as men "of immense stomach and shrivelled heart," and anon returned to describe them in terms of loathing and contempt. In this connection he read a letter denunciatory of himself, accusing him of selling his birthright to Republicans for a mess of pottage. [Laughter.] He boldly disavowed any sympathy with Irishmen who could shrink from such a cause as this. He glowingly painted the immense expanse of liberty here available to Erin's sons, and asked should he, as a crowning reason, beg them to fight for the North because England's sympathy was with the South. [Cries of "No," "No," "Yes," "Yes," and mingled cheers and hisses.] England was undoubtedly with the South. He eulogized the Union cause as worth living for, fighting for, and dying for, and besought Irishman, by all their most endearing memories, to do their duty to the land of their adoption. He, who had lost his Ireland home because he would not submit to the outrages that CASTLEREAGH and PITT would force upon his country, thought he had claims on Irishman here, and in that view he called upon them to come forward boldly. It was urged that they would be fighting against their own countrymen. Well, it would not be the first time they had done that. In the Revolution, FITZGERALD, who rode by the side of WASHINGTON, was confronted by EDWARD, the noblest of the Geraldines. He avowed that the Government never would surrender until allegiance had been everywhere restored, and one flag float on the Mississippi, from its source to its estuary. He eulogized the valor of the Sixty-ninth, and sketched the intention of the new Brigade. He called upon the recipients of the Jones' Wood Festival funds to hand over the same to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Committee, and averred that those who had once smelt the smoke of the battle, would not at this time be found wanting. After paying a merited tribute to the gallant MULLIGAN, of Lexington, he in conclusion, urged his countrymen to fight for American liberty, American honor, the supremacy of the popular will, and for National existence.

The Steamship Niagara Ashore.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Niagara* went ashore at 1 A. M., to-day, two miles south of Highland Light, during a dense fog. Her mails and passengers will come up in a tug. She is hard and fast.

LATER.—The steamship *Niagara* got off at 11 A. M., without assistance or damage. She will be up at 6 o'clock P. M.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The *Niagara* went ashore at 2 o'clock A. M. this morning, on the back side of Cape Cod, while going slow, in a thick fog. She got off at 10 o'clock A. M., without assistance, receiving no damage, and reaching Boston at 6 o'clock P. M.

Her mails, and several passengers, left for New-York, at about 7½ o'clock, to-night, by the shore route.

Death of Senator Bingham.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 5.

United States Senator BINGHAM died of apoplexy at his residence at Green Oak, to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95¼	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¾	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	90½	
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	76	
2,000	Ill. Con. 5ds, '79	80	
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	42¼	
8,000	do	42	
5,000	do	41¾	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	45¾	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	42¾	
1,000	do	42¾	
30,000	do	42½	
10,000	do	s10 42½	
20,000	do	b10 42¾	
5,000	do	b10 42⅝	
1,000	M. 6sis. H. & S. J. R.	46¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	62	
2,000	Chi. C'y W. Loan	75	
1,000	Har. 1st mtg. Bs.	95	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. S. & c. b	92⅞	
5,000	do	92½	
5,000	M. So. Sk'g. Fd. bs	77¾	
5,000	Ill. C. R. bs. ex i	87½	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	65	
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	96	
75	Manhattan Bank	115	
50	Mechanics' Bank	93	
5	Bank of Commerce	80½	
25	Metropolitan Bank	86	
5	do	86¾	
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	85	
760	N. Y. Central R.	75½	
450	do	75⅝	
100	do	b10 75⅝	
150	do	b10 75⅝	
50	do	s10 75½	
230	Erie Railway	29¾	
75	do	29½	
150	do	s30 29⅝	
100	do	s15 29⅝	
150	do	29⅝	
120	Pacific Mail St. Co.	91	
50	do	b30 91	
150	Hudson River R.	34⅛	
50	do	b30 34⅛	
100	do	b30 34⅛	
100	do	s30 34⅛	
246	Harlem Railroad	10¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref'ed	25¾	
100	do	25¾	
100	do	b30 25½	
400	do	26	
30	Mich. Cen. R.	43¾	
30	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	14¾	
77	do	14¾	
200	do	b30 15	
150	do	15	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32¼	
60	do	32¾	
100	do	32½	
50	do	b30 33	
200	do	33	
10	Panama R. R.	118	
49	do	117¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 66½	
50	do	67	
50	do	66¾	
50	do	s30 66¾	
50	do	s10 66¾	
100	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.R.	12¾	
200	do	12	
250	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	70¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32¼	
100	do	32⅜	
600	do	32¾	
700	do	32⅝	
1350	do	32¾	
200	do	s10 32¾	
100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	47¾	
50	do	s10 47¾	
150	do	c 47¾	
100	do	b60 48	
25	Chic., B. & Q. R.	62¾	

MONDAY, Oct. 7—A. M.

We review this morning another remarkable week of active Trade and advancing Financial confidence. The receipts, sales and exports of Grain and Flour through the Corn Exchange are about the heaviest of the season. The gross value of all our Domestic Exports from New-York is not quite up to one or two other weeks in the Summer; but of Grain and Flour alone the values cleared are the largest yet reported. To the single port of Havre, in France, nearly $1,000,000 has cleared. The deliveries at Chicago, for the week, from the interior, were 2,107,000 bushels, against 1,143,000, then considered a large trade for the first week in October, last year. The Lake and Railway carriers are, of course, actively engaged, under this condition of the supply and demand, while our Shipping interest and no inconsiderable number of Foreign vessels are kept busy with highly remunerative outward freights. On the other hand, our Import movement continues unprecedentedly light, and two-thirds of the sailing packets to London, Liverpool and Havre return in ballast, or what is scarcely more, laden with coal at a nominal freight. The representations of the European Press as to the state and effect of our Civil War upon the labor and enterprise of the West and of the great Atlantic cities, have very perceptibly checked the usual summer and fall tide of Irish and German emigration, so that our shipping has less employment than customary at this season in the way of steerage passengers. This difficulty, however, must soon be removed, as the evidences of our reviving trade, and the growing and profitable demand for labor in the fields and workshops of the loyal States of the North and West, become known throughout Europe, as they will not fail to do. The present scale of the Import entries of all Foreign Merchandise at New-York is scarcely one-half the weekly Export clearances. The consequence is another return to low Exchanges, which, if not unexpectedly turned by freer orders for goods or Government orders for arms or munitions of war, must soon induce another considerable importation of bullion. The rates for Merchant bills on England fell to 105@106¼ ℔ cent. during the week, and Bankers' to 107@107¼ ℔ cent. For the latter there was a partial improvement in the demand at the close of the last mail, and the range quotation at present is 107@107¼ ℔ cent. Money for mercantile use is in moderate request, at 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime paper, while on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of an increased speculative movement, it is well employed, at call, at 6 ℔ cent.

The Bank and Treasury movements of the week are large and important. On Tuesday, Oct. 1, the Associated Banks passed to the credit of the Government the additional sum of $35,000,000, being the New-York quota of the second general guaranty upon the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. The amounts reimbursed at various intervals, on the previous credit, are equal, thus far, to about ten or eleven millions, with further considerable reimbursements yet to come off as the individual subscriptions to the National Loan are audited at Washington. During the week another million was paid off on the general Discount at Bank, which line, exclusive of the Government account, now stands about $100,300,000, as against £108,717,000 when the first Government negotiation was entered upon. The difference is, in good part, owing to the collection of 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, past due or maturing within the past seven weeks, though a large sum of mercantile paper has also been paid off without renewal. The present actual line of Loans and Discounts may be reckoned as follows:

Ordinary or mercantile line	$100,300,000
On 7.30 Treasury Bonds, Aug. 19	24,000,000
On 7.30 Treasury Bonds, Oct. 1	35,000,000
Total now under Loan and Discount	$159,300,000

The average of this afternoon will not embrace the whole, nor probably more than half the last credit of the Government, as the entries were made until about the middle of the week, each Bank Direction having to pass separately upon the negotiation. The Specie line will be about a million and a half over last Monday, and upon a rising average, about $1,900,000 from California and the Sub-Treasury having come in on Saturday, after the statement of the week was averaged.

The popular subscriptions to the 7 3-10 ℔ cent. Loan at New-York continue on a liberal scale, and for the week past reach nearly three millions, including the amount reported at the private agency of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, up to Saturday afternoon. The whole individual subscriptions at New-York, since the 19th of August, amount to $15,386,000. The extent to which these have affected the Bank line of deposits (exclusive of the Government account) may be seen in the following figures:

Ordinary Deposit line, Aug. 17	$92,046,000
Ordinary Deposit line, Oct. 5	85,400,000
Reduced line	$6,646,000

So that without making any allowance for the changes in Merchant balances, growing out of the liquidation of Discounts maturing since August 17, and voluntarily paid off, it would seem that considerably less than half the popular contribution to the National Loan has been drawn from the balances on deposit in the New-York Banks, as they stood at that time. And the Banks in losing $6,646,000 ordinary Deposits, have gained an amount from the Government, the value of which, to their income, may be judged from the fact that of $70,000,000 placed to the credit of the Treasury, there remains an undrawn balance, to-day, of $46,900,000, from which they derive the advantage of 7.30 ℔ cent. per annum until drawn down.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$367,000	$542,000
Tuesday	294,000	218,000
Wednesday	195,000	384,000
Thursday	400,000	Fast Day.
Friday	456,000	212,000
Saturday	1,234,000*	444,000
Total for week	$2,946,000	$1,800,000
Total for fortnight		$4,746,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by individuals	10,640,000	33,740,000
Total paid up to date		$38,486,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York Banks		31,514,000
Total assigned to New-York to 15th Dec.		$70,000,000

* Included in this sum are the sales through other New-York City Agencies than the Sub-Treasury, viz:

M. Ketchum, Son & Co	$850,000
Read, Drexel & Co	185,000
Hoffmann & Colgate	15,000

The latter two supplied with the Bonds from the Sub-Treasury.

The Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,690,352, against $3,297,360 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods are $3,042,333, against $2,796,258 same week last year. Only $1,768 of Specie was exported, against $692,648 same week last October.

The Trade returns for eight months of the